

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 598.

DECEMBER 21, 1861.

Price 3d.; stamped 4d.

## ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—The MEETING announced for Monday next, December 23, is POSTPONED till Monday, December 30, in consequence of the most lamented death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, the President.

By order,  
ANDREW MURRAY, Assist. Sec.

## ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.

Regent's-park.—The Days fixed for the Exhibitions of Plants, Flowers, and Fruit, at the Gardens next Season, are Wednesdays, May 28th, June 18th, and July 9th, 1862.

American Plants, in June.

The Spring Exhibitions will be held on Wednesdays, March 26th, April 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, May 7th.

By Order of the Council,

J. DEC COWERBY, Secretary.

## CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—In consequence

of the lamented death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the MEETING, appointed to be held this evening, the 19th inst., will NOT BE HELD. The usual evening meetings will be resumed on January 16th, 1862.

T. REDWOOD, Hon.

W. ODLING, J. Secs.

## SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of

LONDON.—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the lamented death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the ORDINARY MEETING of Thursday, the 19th of December, is POSTPONED until the 9th of January, 1862.

The exhibition of early printed books will, it is hoped, be then resumed.

By Order of Council.

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Sec.

Somerset House, Tuesday, December 17, 1861.

## NEW COLLEGE, Oxford.—An EXAMI-

NATION will be held on Tuesday, the 11th of February next, and following days, for the purpose of electing Two Open Exhibitions, tenable for five years from matriculation.

The emoluments of each Exhibition will be 90*l.* a year, including rooms and tuition.

Candidates must be not more than 20 years of age on the first day of examination.

S.B. Any person who shall for twelve terms have been a member of New College becomes thereby eligible to the Winchester Fellowships in the College, as well as to the Open Fellowships.

27th Nov. 1861.

## LAING MEMORIAL ANNUITIES.—

The Subscriptions to the Blind and Deaf Governesses' Annuities (of 30*l.* each), to be founded in Memory of the late Rev. David Laing (whose labours for the good of others, and especially of Lady Teachers, deserve a lasting remembrance), now amount to 32*l.* for the Deaf, and 40*l.* for the Blind, in sums varying from 3*l.* to 300*l.* In the present low state of the funds, about 320*l.* would complete the former, and 512*l.* the latter; and it is therefore most earnestly desired that these sums be subscribed at once.

Many Governesses become blind or deaf, or both, from the arduous and anxious nature of their vocation; and when to physical infirmities age is added, it is impossible to seek new modes of self-support.

The nominations to the "Rev. David Laing Blind and Deaf Governesses' Annuities" will rest, for her life, with his widow; and afterwards be bestowed by the Board of Management of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution on the oldest duly qualified candidate on the earliest list.

Contributions will be received by

J. W. HALE, Esq., Albion Villas, Tooting Park, N.

Mrs. S. C. HALL, Bannock Lodge, Boltons, West Brompton, S.W.

Mrs. DAVID LAING, 2, St. John's-villas, North Gate, Regent's-park, N.W.

Lady KAT SHUTTLEWORTH, 7, Grand Parade, Eastbourne; WILLIAM PENNY, Esq., 57, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

Sir S. SCOTT and Co., 1, Cavendish-square, W., Bankers to the Governesses' Institution; and by

C. W. KILGH, Esq., at the Office of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, 32, Sackville-street, London, W.

Annual Income 40,000*l.*—Capital One Million.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64 Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

## ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, and

FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 3*l.* to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1000*l.* at death by Accident, or 6*l.* weekly for injury. No extra premium for Volunteers. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by Accident. 75,000*l.* has been already paid as compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income 40,000*l.*—Capital One Million.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64 Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

## TO POLITICAL LITERARY GENTLE-

MEN. Parties who can command from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.*, on good security, and very desirable interest, may hear of a favourable opportunity by addressing "GAMMA," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

## HYDROPATHY.—WINTER TERMS.—

The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. Terms.—Patients, from three guineas; Visitors, from two guineas, according to accommodation.

Particulars of Dr. RITTERRANDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

## EGYPTIAN DESERT SANITARIUM.

For the Treatment of Pulmonary and other Invalids.—The above establishment, beautifully situated in the Desert, near Cairo, surrounded by grounds and gardens for exercise, is intended to supply a want long felt by invalids visiting Egypt, where they may, with the great advantage generally derived from the pure air of the Desert, have regular medical attendance, combined with domestic comfort. The domestic arrangements are conducted by the Matron Mrs. MICHAEL, under the medical and general superintendence of Dr. PATTERSON, the Resident English Physician of Cairo. A limited number only can be admitted this season. Terms thirty guineas per month.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS

FESTIVITIES and HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS, commencing on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26

GRAND BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR, crowded with toys, Christmas presents, and New Year's gifts, in every variety.

The Largest Christmas Tree ever seen, magnificently decorated and brilliantly illuminated.

BLONDIN on the HIGH ROPE, daily, at One.

At Two o'clock, the inimitable MACKNEY; BRIAN and CONELLY, the Parisian Buffos; and STEAD, the Perfect Cure.

At Four o'clock, a New PANTOMIMIC DRAMA, in which M. Blondin will sustain the character of The Ace, and introduce some of his most astounding feats. Miss Adele Blondin will appear as The Drowning Child. This performance will take place on the newly-erected and elegantly appointed Stage in the Centre Transept.

The interesting story upon which the plot is founded is briefly told. Fernando, the proprietor of a plantation on the coast of Brazil, is waiting the arrival of his wife and child from England, but the vessel conveying them is wrecked before the eyes of the husband, who succeeds in saving his wife, and, as he believes, his wife only. The child is rescued by the ape, and concealed in a cavern, where he is carefully tended by his sagacious preserver, leaving the father and mother in despair at their supposed loss. Meantime the monkey incurs the displeasure of the peasants by the mischievous tricks he practises, and is at last shot by Sam, who tracks him to the grotto, and there discovers the concealed child, who is restored to his parents at the moment that the faithful ape expires.

The wreck scene, as well as the scene of the plantation, has been designed and executed by Mr. F. Fenton, of the Haymarket Theatre, the whole produced under the direction of Mr. Henry Coleman.

The incidental music arranged and conducted by Mr. Manns. Open in Christmas week at Nine. Admission, to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half-a-crown. Children under twelve and schools, half price.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—On and after Thura-

day, Dec. 26, at One o'clock, M. BLONDIN'S ASCENT on the HIGH ROPE. Two o'clock, MACKNEY; BRIAN and CONELLY; and STEAD. Five o'clock, PANTOMIMIC DRAMA, introducing M. Blondin and Miss Adele Blondin.

Great Christmas Tree, Fancy Fair, Illuminated Promenade, Orchestral Band, Great Organ Performances, &c.

Open at Nine. Come by Early Trains.

## THE PRESS.

### THE EDITOR of a first-class Weekly

Journal has LEISURE to CONTRIBUTE to a Weekly or Monthly Periodical or Newspaper.

Address "BETA," care of Miss Watling, News Agent, 409, Strand, W.C.

### A YOUNG MAN, who has had considerable

experience on a first-class weekly paper, is open to an ENGAGEMENT as a SHORTHAND REPORTER. The most satisfactory references can be given.

Address "J. W.," Hayman, Brothers, Printers, 15, Gough-square, London.

### WANTED A GOOD SHORT-HAND

REPORTER, of Experience and Practised Ability, for a Provincial Daily Liberal Newspaper.

Address, stating terms, former engagements, and other necessary information, to "P.R.E.S.S.," 9, Park-terrace, Brighton.

### PARTNERSHIP.—The proprietors of a

new Journal, chiefly devoted to commerce and practical science, REQUIRE a PARTNER, with from 1000*l.* to 1500*l.*, to co-operate in establishing and pushing the paper, which promises to become largely influential and profitable.

A gentleman experienced in journalism, or willing to undertake the business management of the paper, would find besides remunerative employment for his time, or the opportunity would suit a practical printer. None but principals or their solicitors will be treated with.

Address "W.," at Messrs. Hodson's, Booksellers, 22, Portugal-street, W.C.

## THE ARTS.

### BURFORD'S PANORAMA.—Now RE-

OPENED with a new Panorama of NAPLES; also Messina and Switzerland. Day and evening. Admission reduced to 1*l.* Friday 2*l.* 6*d.* Open morning, from 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 10. Leicester-square.

### TO ADMIRERS OF THE FINE ARTS.

MR. AMOS now OFFERS for SALE, with the copyright, EUGENE VERHOECKHOVEN'S masterpiece, "CATTLE LEAVING THE FARMYARD," pronounced the grandest composition of the Flemish school. Price, and opinions of the press, forwarded on applying to Mr. AMOS, 23, Snargate-street, Dover.

### ILLUMINATION.—Boxes of Colours and

Materials, Outlines, Laing's Manual on the subject, and every requisite.

WISOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place, London.

### CAUTION.—Copies of Mayall's Photo-

graphs.—Publishers and Dealers are CAUTIONED against SPURIOUS COPIES of MR. MAYALL'S CARTES DE VISITE PORTRAITS OF EMINENT PERSONAGES, as, by selling the same, they render themselves liable to action for damages.

All genuine portraits have Mr. Mayall's name and address at back, and are published wholesale by Messrs. A. MARION and Co., 152, Regent-street.

### NORTH LONDON GALLERY.

MUSEUM, and SCHOOL of ART.—A PUBLIC MEETING, to inaugurate the Project for a new Building for the Finsbury School of Art, in conjunction with a Museum and Picture Gallery for the North of London, will be held at Islington towards the end of January, 1862. The Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., Lord President of the Council, has kindly promised to take the Chair, and will be supported by other noblemen and gentlemen on the occasion. Further particulars and the day of meeting will be duly announced.

JOSIAH HOULE, Hon. Sec.

No. 9, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

## MUSIC.

### MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

Hanover-square Rooms.—FIRST CONCERT, Jan. 8, 1862. Subscription, One Guinea.

ADDISON, HOLLIER, and LUCAS, 218, Regent-street; CRAMER, BEAL, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street; AUSTIN's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., 48, Cheapside.

### MUSICAL UNION INSTITUTE.—The

LIBRARY is NOW OPEN to Members daily, from 2 until 4 (Saturdays excepted), when any information on subjects of musical interest may be obtained, with every convenience afforded for the perusal of Books and MSS. belonging to the Institute. A Special Report of the First Session will be sent to Members.

Letters addressed to Mr. ELIA, 18, Hanover-square, will be promptly attended to.

### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

Fourth Season, 1862.—The following is the proposed Scheme for 1862. At St. James's Hall: Two Conversations on Wednesday evenings, January 29 and July 2; Four Orchestral Concerts, on Wednesday evenings, March 12, April 20, May 21, and June 11. At the Marylebone Institution: Two Trials of New Chamber Compositions, on Wednesday evenings, February 26 and November 12; Four Fellows' Meetings, on Wednesday evenings, February 5, March 26, June 4, and November 26. The Annual General Meeting of the Society (Fellows and Associates) on February 5.

Conductor of the Orchestra, Mr. ALFRED MELLON.

Members' tickets for 1862 are now ready for delivery at Messrs. CRAMER and Co.'s, No. 201, Regent-street. Any reserved numbered seat not already engaged may be secured for the series of concerts, on payment of an extra sum of 10*s.* 6*d.*

Information relative to the admission of new members, and the scheme for 1862, may be obtained of Messrs. CRAMER and Co., and of the Hon. Secretary.

CHARLES SALAMAN, 36, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

### ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT

GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA FINE and Mr. W. HARRISON.

Unprecedented Combination of Attractions for the Christmas Holidays.

BALFE'S GREATEST SUCCESS.—THE NEW OPERA, and the NEW COMIC PANTOMIME.

On Boxing Night, Thursday, December 26th, 1861, and following Evenings, will be presented the New and Original Grand Romantic Opera, in Three Acts, entitled THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER (the Libretto by J. V. Bridgeman). Supported by Miss Louisa Fine, Miss Susan Fyne, Mr. Sandley, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. George Honey, Mr. Fatey, Mr. Alby, Mr. T. Dustin, Mr. Waltham, Mr. Eugene Dussek, Mr. C. Lyall, and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

After which will be produced (written expressly by J. M. Morton), a Grand Comic CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, entitled HARRY GULLIVER; or, a Trip to Brobdingnag, a Peep at Lilliput, and a Flying Visit to Laputa, with entirely new Tricks, Transformations, Decorations, Machinery, Dresses.

New Splendid Scenery, including the Grand Transformation which will be represented by W. Calcott, in requested new and patent effects never before attempted on the Stage. Gulliver, Mr. W. H. Payne; Mrs. Gulliver, Mr. F. Payne. Principal Danseuse, Mlle. Lamoureux, supported by the Ladies of the Corps de Ballet. The Harlequinade sustained by the eminent Pantomimists, Messrs. H. Payne, F. Payne, E. Lauri, E. Lauri, S. Lauri, and Miss Jenny Lauri.

NOTICE.—A Morning Performance of the New Pantomime will take place on WEDNESDAY, January 1, and on every succeeding Wednesday till further notice, commencing at two o'clock. Carriages to be in attendance at four to Brobdingnag. Stalls, 7*s.*; Private Boxes, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*; Dress Circles, 5*s.*; Upper Boxes, 4*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.* Box-office open daily from ten till five. Commence at seven. Places booked without charge.

### WHEATSTONE'S HARMONIUMS

(English), in solid oak cases, manufactured by them, have the full compass of keys, are of the best quality of tone, best workmanship and material, and do not require tuning.

Guineas.

New Patent, five octaves, from CC, double pedals ..... 6

(The best and cheapest Harmonium made.)

With One Stop, oak case (reduced price) ..... 10

Piccolo Piano Model, One Stop, polished (unique wind indicator) ..... 10

(With soft and distinct tones, and projecting fingerboard.)

With Two Stops, one set and a-half of vibrators (polished case) ..... 12

(The extra upper half-set of vibrators adds wonderfully to the effect of the treble, and produces a beautiful diapason-like quality of sound.)

With Five Stops, large size, organ tones (polished case) 15

With Five Stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto ..... 22

With Eight Stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto ..... 30

With Ten Stops, three sets of vibrators, ditto ..... 34

(The best and most effective instrument made.)

For particular description of the above, and other Harmoniums in rosewood and mahogany cases, see Messrs. Wheatstone and Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue, which may be had of them gratis and post-free on application.

The only Exhibition Prize Medalist for Harmoniums, 1851.

An Extensive Assortment of French Harmoniums by Alexandre (including all the latest improvements) at prices from 5 guineas to 150 guineas.

WHEATSTONE and Co., Inventors and Patentees of the Concertina, 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London.

The Original Manufacturers and Importers of Harmoniums.

### STUDIO WANTED, north of Oxford-

street, with Sitting-room attached, unfurnished, good light, and rent about 30*l.*

"C. E. R.," Messrs. Lechertier, Barre, and Co., 48, Regent-street, W.

### STOVES for entrance-halls, school rooms,

churches, &c., all made with the best materials, and entirely free from the objections found in many others, from their liability to become overheated, are a great benefit and render the atmosphere offensive. These stoves, which burn fuel, may be had with or without flues, and are in use throughout the cold season. If required, send for and illustrated prospectuses forwarded. HARRIS and SONS, General Stove and Kitchen-range Manufacturers, 38, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W. Established in 1833.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

*Musical Library of a well-known Collector—Stock of a Music-seller—Musical Instruments of various kinds.*

**MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON** will **SELL** by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, and following day, a large COLLECTION of PRINTED and MANUSCRIPT MUSIC, including the Library of a well-known Collector, together with the Modern Stock of a Provincial Music-seller, and selections from several Private Libraries; also, Musical Instruments of various kinds.

*Engravings, Drawings, &c.*  
**MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will **SELL** by AUCTION, at their House, 45, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, and following day, a large COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS in all the Classes—numerous interesting Portraits, for the Portfolio and for Illustration—Enchiridia by Old Masters—a Collection of Drawings by Ancient and Modern Masters.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

*Public Sales of Pictures, Books, Plate, Jewellery, Object of Art, &c., &c.*

**BROWN and MACINDOE** (Established in Glasgow for fifteen years) beg to intimate that a LONDON HOUSE has been OPENED by them at 34, King-Street, Covent-Garden, (first door west of the Garrick Club,) where Mr. Brown will be constantly in attendance, for the purpose of conferring with parties who may wish to consign Property for PUBLIC or PRIVATE SALE to either of the undenoted Establishments.

**BROWN, MACINDOE, and BARTON**, Fine Art Gallery and General Auction Mart, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

**BROWN, MACINDOE, and CAMPBELL**, Fine Art Gallery and General Auction Mart, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

N.B.—At the Gallery in King-street, B. and M. receive Pictures, and other Works of Art, for Exhibition and Private Sale. They will also execute orders for Purchase for Collectors on commission; make up Catalogues and Valuations of Pictures, &c.

## THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

**TO ENGRAVERS' ASSISTANTS.**—WANTED, two or three good WRITING ENGRAVERS. Apply to R. S. MCGAY, 38, Great Tower-street, London, E.C.

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**TO STATIONERS, Wholesale and Retail.**—WANTED, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT, having a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, and can be well recommended. Address J. PASMORE, 31, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-Hill.

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**TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, &c.**—An experienced Assistant is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK, MANAGER, or otherwise. Address "W. N." Laurel Cottage, Speen, Newbury.

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**BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK** (the ORIGINAL) for marking on Linen, Silk, or Cotton. Requires no preparation and is by far the best. NOTICE.—Observe that no sixpenny size of the genuine has ever yet been prepared, and that each bottle bears the address on the label, 28, Long-lane, West Smithfield, City, E.C., where it may be obtained wholesale and retail, and at most druggists, medicine vendors, stationers, &c., in the United Kingdom. Price 1s. per bottle.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN**—MAKER to the QUEEN, begs to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the Public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for excellence of temper, quality of material, and, above all, cheapness in price, must ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with label outside, and the facsimile of his signature. At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold retail by all Stationers and Booksellers. Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, Birmingham; at 91, John-street, New York, and at 57, Gracechurch-street, London.

**LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.**—An entire new stock.—The London show rooms of FRANCIS SPARK and Co., 144, Oxford-street, W., contain the largest and most elegant collection of the above goods in Europe. Buyers should pay a visit to this establishment before selecting elsewhere. For beauty and magnitude their stock is without a rival.

Richly cut Glass Gaseliers, for three lights, with engraved globes, &c., of beautiful design and workmanship. 3 3 0  
Handsome Bronze Dining-room do., for three lights, to slide, with engraved globes, &c., of excellent quality. 2 2 0  
A first class, full size Moderator Lamp on stand, with engraved globe, &c., complete. 0 10 6  
A massively cut quart decanter, of the most elegant shape, and finest crystal glass. 0 6 0  
Cut wine glasses, per dozen 0 3 0  
Strong cut Tumblers, per dozen 0 3 0  
Gas fittings of every description. Experienced mechanics employed on the premises. Estimates given without charge. Merchants and shippers treated with on liberal terms. FRANCIS SPARK and Co., Manufacturers, 144, Oxford-street, W., (nearly opposite Bond-street.)

## THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

## APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

**FULL** particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also include two stamps for the reply.

**CLASSICAL MASTER**, in the West of England. Wanted, after the Christmas vacation, for a grammar school, a clergyman. Occasional duty may be obtained for half the year. Salary good. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5100, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MATHEMATICAL MASTER**. Wanted, after Christmas. He must be in holy orders, and willing to labour heartily in a church work. Applicants to state qualifications, experience, University position, and stipend expected, in addition to board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5102, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**RESIDENT MATHEMATICAL TUTOR**. Required, by a country rector, a Cambridge graduate to assist him in the preparation of a few young men for the army. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5104, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR** in a gentleman's family, to teach four youths, from 5 to 11 years of age, Latin, Greek, geography, history, English, and drawing, also Euclid. Salary 60l. A middle-aged gentleman, and one accustomed to tuition, Locality Shropshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5105, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT** in a Lancashire school. Required an English gentleman who is capable of teaching French, both conversationally and grammatically; he will have to take English classes as well, and to share the out-of-school duties. Salary 60l., with board and residence. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5108, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER** in a grammar school, in Rutlandshire, will be wanted after the Christmas vacation. He must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. One with some connection and willing to take boarders will be preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5110, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER** in a grammar school. He must be in holy orders and a good classical scholar. A person experienced in tuition and acquainted with the Welsh language preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5112, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNOR**, in a clergyman's family. Wanted, a German lady, who can offer testimonials as to thorough Christian principles and practice; good but not showy music and singing, with French indispensable. Applicants to give full particulars and references, and to state salary required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5114, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNOR**. Wanted, after the Christmas vacation, in a ladies' school, where music, the languages, &c., are taught by professors, a teacher fully competent to lay the groundwork of a sound English education, and who will take an interest in the formation of the character and habits of those placed under her charge. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5116, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNOR** in a Hampshire Farmhouse, to educate three boys under 7 years of age. Wanted, after Christmas. Applicants to state salary, and other particulars. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5118, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNOR**. Wanted, a lady experienced in tuition, and capable of imparting sound instruction in English, French, and music. Callisthenics desirable. A Dissenter preferred. Applicants to give full particulars of age, experience, salary, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5120, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNOR**. Wanted, after Christmas, in a respectable school situated in the country, a French, German, or Swiss lady, capable of instructing in the French and German languages. She will also be required to assist in the schoolroom. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5122, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GENERAL TEACHER** in a ladies' school in Essex. She must possess a knowledge of music and drawing. As the school is but small, a young lady who is in search for her first engagement would suffice. She may be sure of finding a comfortable home. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5124, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNOR**. Wanted, in a small school, a lady to teach French and music; a French Protegee would be preferred. Salary 25l. Applicants to state age, attainments, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5126, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ENGLISH GOVERNOR**. Wanted after Christmas, in a first-class school, a lady who is well educated, a good musician, and of Church of England principles. A good salary offered. A lady who could bring connection preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5128, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ENGLISH GOVERNOR**, resident or daily, in a first-class ladies' school. She must be a strict Churchwoman, and competent to teach advanced pupils in the general routine of an English education. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5130, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**THOROUGH ENGLISH GOVERNOR** wanted in a ladies' school in the neighbourhood of London. Must be a decidedly pious lady, and not under 25 years of age. Salary 30l. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5132, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH GOVERNOR**. Wanted, in a small ladies' school, a Swiss Protestant lady. She must also be able to teach music to beginners. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5134, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GERMAN and FRENCH GOVERNOR**, in a Yorkshire school. Required the services of a lady from 20 to 30 years of age, and who is competent to undertake both of the above languages. Must be a member of the Church of England. Salary 20s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5136, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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## THE PRINCE CONSORT.

WHOEVER WROTE in the *Times* of last Monday that "THE NATION HAS SUSTAINED THE GREATEST LOSS THAT COULD POSSIBLY HAVE FALLEN UPON IT," perhaps scarcely understood the full meaning of those momentous words. No one can at this time estimate the exact amount of loss which this nation has sustained by the death of the PRINCE CONSORT; no one can say what might have been spared us had his life been saved, or what will happen to us as a consequence of his death. The blow that fell upon the nation on Saturday night cast a gloom over the land which is, we fear, but the foreshadow of events to come; and the solemn tolling which pealed from every church-tower in the kingdom—the tears which suffused well-nigh every eye when the mournful news was known—may be but the precursors of times even more lugubrious and tears more bitter still.

Far be from us the imputation of flattery of the dead by assigning to him too much importance in the State. It is not the PATRON of the Arts; it is not the promoter of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and of the South Kensington Scheme; it is not the great model farmer, that we lament—although (with some reservations), his career in all three respects was eminently useful and fruitifying to the country; it is the supporter and sustainer of the QUEEN; it is the wise and prudent guide and counsellor who enabled Her Most Gracious MAJESTY to bear up under the weight of the Crown, and to support the cares of her high office, under difficulties and amid intrigues such as have seldom oppressed a Sovereign Prince; it is the sagacious guardian, who knew what were the perils which menaced and do menace the people over which it is the high privilege of his Widow to reign; who knew which of her ministers were honest, and which the reverse; it is all this that we mourn for with anguished heart—it is the loss of this that we feel to be irreparable indeed.

Of the personal character of the PRINCE CONSORT much need not be said. If he was cold in his manner, his sincerity of heart was proved beyond all doubt; and if he was economical, even to penuriousness, in his monetary transactions, he never lost sight of the interest of those who were faithful to his service. His reserve may be fully accounted for by the peculiar position in which he was placed; his economy was, no doubt, a part of his education. It was a peculiarity which resulted from his personal qualities that, though he was the first patron of the Arts in this country, artists were not personally ambitious of his patronage; and, although the future fate of the great schemes which he devised for educating the taste of this country is yet uncertain, we shall not be surprised if at some time not very far removed, the House of Commons is informed that the Art Scheme, like the Education Scheme, is too expensive, and so, little by little, under the warmth of Ministerial economy, the PRINCE CONSORT's favourite edifices will melt away as if they were palaces built of ice. The Museum at South Kensington has fulfilled its principal use in diverting the late PRINCE CONSORT's mind from State matters of high importance, and sooner or later, we firmly believe, it will share the fate of all things which have ceased to be useful to those for whose service they have existed.

In order that this may be better understood, and that those of the University of Cambridge may know what they contemplate doing when they talk of elevating the present Premier to the Chancellorship of the University, we will recall to mind one

or two simple historical facts, not very remote from this time. About the year 1851, and during the years in which the war with Russia came about, the public was agitated through the press about the interference of the PRINCE CONSORT with foreign politics. The plaintiff in that matter was Lord PALMERSTON, who complained that he never could see the wife without the husband being present. In 1854, that noble lord was charged by the QUEEN with sending dispatches to Foreign Powers without her Royal sanction—in other words, with having usurped the office of the Crown. In consequence of that, Lord PALMERSTON was dismissed the Foreign Secretaryship, and this (as was generally understood at the time) was through the direct personal influence and advice of the late PRINCE CONSORT. The revenge which the noble lord took upon that occasion was peculiar and characteristic: he cultivated the personal acquaintance of the Editors of some so-called "Liberal" journals and persuaded those gentlemen to "write down" the PRINCE, denouncing him as an enemy of England, and a supporter of what were then called "German interests"—as if anything could be to the interest of Germany which was not also really to the interest of England. The unthinking people took up the cry, and the PRINCE was actually hooted in the streets of London. The journals which seven years ago did this to the PRINCE are now among the loudest and most pretentious of the mourners. So short are human memories.

These events happened but seven years ago, and although the PRINCE never again openly interfered with the foreign policy of the Minister, who did not long remain out of office, it is not to be supposed that either PRINCE or Minister forgot those transactions. The interval between 1854 and his death was mainly spent by the PRINCE in promoting his schemes for what he believed to be the interest of the Fine Arts in this country, and, by a tacit understanding, he was permitted by the Ministers to dip as deeply into the national purse for that purpose as it pleased him to do; yet, while he was by the side of the QUEEN, it is not to be supposed that he did not privately afford to HER MAJESTY the benefit of his sagacious counsels in matters of far higher importance than the destinies of South Kensington, or the commercial success of the Horticultural Gardens. We have reason to believe that, up to the time of his death, the PRINCE CONSORT raised his voice energetically against the haste with which England is rushing into a war with the United States—an event which he denounced as subversive of her interests, dangerous to the real sources of her power, and certain to be advantageous only to the despotic Powers of Europe. Whether that view was right or wrong, such, we believe, was the faith in which the PRINCE CONSORT died.

We have thought it necessary to explain the grounds of the sorrow which we have at heart, that the reader may know that it is less as the patron of Literature and the Fine Arts than as the supporter and adviser of the QUEEN that we deplore the loss of the PRINCE CONSORT. That God will be pleased to strengthen HER MAJESTY with power to bear with her great loss, and to continue to exercise her high functions with a firm and independent will, is our earnest prayer; for it is only by the answer vouchsafed to that prayer that the sum total of the loss which the nation has sustained can be exactly calculated.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WE REALLY NEVER EXPECTED to hear anything more of Mr. R. B. WALKER, of the Gaboon. When a man is convicted of statements each contradicting the other, no one can place any reliance upon his evidence, and Mr. WALKER was convicted of many contradictory statements. Yet here we have Mr. WALKER as lively and as unblushing as ever, pouring into the willing ear of a contemporary, who seems bent upon injuring M. DU CHAILLU, his obviously trumped-up stories. Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS, too, the brother-in-law of Mr. WALKER, makes an endeavour to bolster up that gentleman's letter to the *Athenæum* with an account (not even a transcription or a quotation) of a private letter which Mr. SIMMONDS has received from WALKER. Of this account we can take no further notice than to note that it admits that "he (WALKER) had just obtained some information from MONGILOMBA, one of the hunters who accompanied M. DU CHAILLU, from which it appears that two or three of the gorillas he brought home were really killed by M. DU CHAILLU, but the greater number were killed by others and sold to him. As my brother-in-law adds (says Mr. SIMMONDS) that his people have caught a live gorilla which he hopes to be able to bring home." When we see the "live gorilla" (an event which is to be coincident with Mr. WALKER's return home) we shall believe in it; in the meantime, we have this admission of evidence (even of Mr. WALKER's eliciting), that M. DU CHAILLU "really killed two or three of the

gorillas he brought home," and when, in a subsequent part of Mr. SIMMONDS's account of his brother-in-law's letter, we find that MONGILOMBA, the hunter, only accompanied M. DU CHAILLU to Bakélé, and therefore asserts that he never went to Ashira or elsewhere, this admission of the two or three is an important one; for it is a direct answer, under Mr. WALKER's own hand, of the statement which he wrote to the *Morning Advertiser*, and which was published last September, that he "doubted that M. DU CHAILLU ever killed or assisted to kill a gorilla." Really, the facility with which this gentleman shifts his statements is more extraordinary than creditable.

In explanation of this extraordinary discrepancy between his opinions of 1858-59 (as expressed in his private letters to Mr. SIMMONDS), and of 1861, as expressed in his public letter to the *Morning Advertiser*, Mr. WALKER writes: "The change of opinion on my part, between May 1859, and July 1861, is sufficiently explained by the preposterous growth of the pretensions of M. DU CHAILLU." We do not care about his "change of opinion;" many honest men are changing their opinions constantly. What Mr. WALKER is charged with is, changing his personal evidence as to facts. In November, 1858, he wrote: "He has travelled where no white man ever penetrated before;" and in May, 1859, he wrote: "I presume he is about the only European who has seen the gorilla in its wild state and killed it himself;" also he wrote—"he will

amuse you with his description of tribes and people who never yet have been seen by another white man than himself;" also—"he is no boaster; and I, for one, place confidence in all he has told me, and I consider that what he relates may be relied on." In July, 1861, this same man writes to say that he "doubts that M. DU CHAILLU ever killed, or assisted to kill, a gorilla;" and now, in a letter dated October 1861, he tells his brother-in-law, in a private letter, that he has evidence that M. DU CHAILLU did actually kill two or three gorillas; at the same time omitting all mention of that fact in the letter which, at the same time, he wrote for publication. Really Mr. WALKER must excuse us if we say that such evidence as this would not bring discredit upon a dog, much less upon a gentleman whose honour has not yet been successfully impugned, though many very ingenious persons have tried their best to do so.

As for the "documents," signed by the Captain of the *Ocean Eagle* and the Rev. W. WALKER, if they be genuine they establish a *prima facie* case against M. DU CHAILLU of inaccuracy as to the exact time and circumstances under which he left the mouth of Fernan Vaz. This, however, he may himself be able to clear up, and we have every expectation that he will do so. Assuming, however, the inaccuracy to be proved, it must be not a little satisfactory to M. DU CHAILLU to find that all the attempts of Mr. WALKER to shake his credit, after industrious and zealous inquiry upon the spot, have resulted merely in the discovery of an inaccuracy as to the time and circumstances under which a ship sailed. This is, indeed, but a very small way towards proving Mr. WALKER's assertion, that M. DU CHAILLU's sporting adventures are "entirely mythical."

What will become of the Great Exhibition? This is one of a multitude of questions which people are asking, now they are beginning to perceive the enormity of the social gap caused by the death of the PRINCE CONSORT. Some have proposed that it be postponed; but that can hardly be. The building is nearly built; the contracts have been signed and sealed; money has been paid in all directions; goods and articles are in a forward state of preparation for exhibition; and from the remoter corners of the globe some are doubtless on their way to take part in the show. The Great Exhibition cannot therefore be postponed; but if it proceeds, will it not be with the certainty of a failure, or at best of a very limited success? In the first place, the Royal element will be entirely subtracted. Even if the health of the QUEEN were likely to permit her to do so, neither she nor any of her family could take part in any national festivity for at least a year to come. Nor can they receive any Imperial or Royal guests for any purposes but those of mourning and condolence. So does this sad misfortune deprive the Great Exhibition of more than half its lustre.

The building, however, is fast proceeding; though it is now admitted that the monster domes cannot possibly be completed at the time agreed upon. February, or even a later date, is now named for the completion of the domes, and until that event the building cannot be roofed in. The present mildness of the weather is, of course, very much in the contractor's favour; but the tremendous nature of the works, which does not seem to have been accurately estimated, render it quite impossible that the times agreed upon can be exactly observed. We hope, however (for the sake of the national reputation for punctuality), that the opening ceremonial will not be delayed. The French Exposition Universelle opened in a half-completed state, even the woodwork of the stalls being unfinished; but we hope that will not be accepted as a precedent.

The reader will recall to mind that we have more than once animadverted upon the un-wisdom and injustice of the "Illustrated Catalogue:" an inspection of the forms issued to exhibitors tends materially to confirm us in that view. Appended to the circular allotting space is a scale of the prices of advertisements in the "Illustrated Catalogue," which are at the rate of 5*l.* per page and 3*l.* per half page. There may be no *arrière pensée* in this; but it is just possible that exhibitors may expect that a five-pound note spent in an advertisement will not tend to render the paths about South Kensington any rougher.

On Thursday morning, the great "Essays and Reviews" prosecution was submitted to the Dean of the Court of Arches, Dr. LUSHINGTON, to whose tribunal the case has been remitted by letters of request from the Consistorial Court of the diocese of Salisbury. The form which the proceedings have taken may be thus described: The BISHOP of SALISBURY is the promoter of the office of the judge, and the Rev. Dr. ROWLAND WILLIAMS, vicar of Broadchalke, in his Lordship's diocese, is the defendant. The proceedings are taken in consequence of the publication of the essay entitled "Bunsen's Biblical Researches." The articles which it will be prayed this morning to admit are twenty-two in number. The first six are formal, but in the seventh there are set out certain lengthened extracts from the essay complained of. These extracts refer to Dr. WILLIAMS's approbation of BUNSEN's opinion as the un-wisdom of basing our relations with the ALMIGHTY upon a too literal interpretation of Scripture, and some also cast doubts upon the authenticity of the Books of JONAH, ZACHARIAH, DANIEL, and other parts of the Old Testament. Some of the extracts refer to Dr. WILLIAMS's opinion that the statements of Holy Scripture as to historical facts may be read and understood in

a wholly figurative and non-natural sense, which is alleged to be inconsistent with the teaching of the Church. In the 12th article Dr. WILLIAMS is charged with assuming that CHRIST did not suffer, nor was crucified, dead, and buried, to reconcile the Father to us, nor to be a sacrifice for the original guilt as well as for the actual sins of men. Many other grave allegations are made, the whole being summarised in article 17, which declares "that the manifest tendency, scope, object, and design of the whole essay is to inculcate a disbelief in the Divine inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures contained in the Old and New Testament; to reduce the Holy Scriptures to the level of a mere human composition, such as the writings of LUTHER and of MILTON; to deny that the Old Testament contains prophecies or predictions of our Saviour and other persons and other events; to deny that the prophets, preaching under the special inspiration of the Holy Spirit, foretold human events; to deny altogether or greatly discredit the truth and genuineness of certain parts of the New Testament, and the truth and reality of the miracles recorded as facts in the Old and New Testament; to deny, or interpret by a meaning at variance with that of the Church, the doctrines of original sin, of infant baptism, of justification by faith, atonement and propitiation by the death of our Saviour, and of the incarnation of our Saviour." The remaining articles set forth the presentation of Dr. ROWLAND WILLIAMS to the vicarage of Broadchalke by the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, in 1859, his institution to the living by the BISHOP of SALISBURY, and other matters. In one sense, it is satisfactory that these grave and solemn questions should be submitted to a competent tribunal; for, however inexpedient it may be that the spectacle of a schism among the high and authoritative dignitaries of the Church should be continually held up before the world, it is certainly better that it should be so than that the most difficult and serious questions of our faith should be entirely abandoned to the discussion of utterly unfitted and unlearned persons.

We gladly give insertion to the following explanation:

"OUR HEAVENLY HOME" AND "HEAVEN OUR HOME."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—I make it a rule never to notice any mere criticism on my books, but I am sure you will concur with me that when any notice of an author's works contains statements which are not in accordance with fact, it is due alike to himself and to the interests of truth that he should rectify those erroneous statements. The CRITIC of last week contained a letter addressed to the *Caledonian Mercury*, in reference to my work "Our Heavenly Home" and the writer's work "Heaven our Home," which, if uncorrected, would leave an entirely erroneous impression as to a matter of fact, and that fact bearing on a question of character, I lost no time in writing to your northern contemporary rectifying the error, and I am sure that you will, with the same promptitude and pleasure as the *Caledonian Mercury*, do me the justice to reproduce my letter in the next number of the CRITIC.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THE AUTHOR OF "OUR HEAVENLY HOME,"

Dec. 18, 1861.

"THE GLORIOUS GOSPEL OF CHRIST," &c.

The following is the letter in question:

"OUR HEAVENLY HOME," AND "HEAVEN OUR HOME."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,—It is only to-day that I have seen the letter signed "The Author of 'Heaven our Home,'" which appeared some days ago in your Journal. I regret that the writer of that letter should leave an erroneous impression on the minds of your readers in reference to what involves a question of character. He represents me as having stated that it was to ascertain the authorship of my book, "Our Heavenly Home," that a message was sent from Windsor Castle; whereas, he says that the authorship of his book, "Heaven our Home," was the information which Royalty wished to obtain. Now, I never said anything of the kind here imputed to me. The London correspondent of the *Edinburgh Witness* had stated that a paragraph had been going the round of the papers to the effect that the Queen had expressed a wish to learn the name of the author of "Our Heavenly Home;" and then he added, that this looked very like an advertising puff. As the inference might have been, on the part of at least some of the readers of the *Witness*, that I had had something to do with this paragraph, I merely wrote as many lines to your contemporary as sufficed to say that, not only was I not in any way privy to the publication of the paragraph in question, but that I did not even know that such a paragraph had appeared until I saw the fact stated in the *Witness*. Whether any wish had been expressed by the Queen to know the writer of either your correspondent's little volume or my larger work was a point on which I had no information; nor would I have attached any undue importance to it, as nothing could be more natural than that the Sovereign would have the same feeling of curiosity to know the name of the author of any anonymous work which interested her as any of her subjects would the authorship of any anonymous book that pleased them. Your correspondent ungraciously and unjustly insinuates that I ought to be thankful for the advantage which my book, "Our Heavenly Home," has derived from his work, "Heaven Our Home." I really cannot see this. I think the obligations are just the other way. My book was not only published more than twelve months before his, but was actually in a third edition, and had been reviewed in the most eulogistic terms by the leading journals of all shades of religious views, and in all parts of the country, some months previous to the appearance of his book. In truth, my work having been so successful, I had great reason to complain of his virtual adoption of my title. I am sure there is no instance on record of a greater case of plagiarism. My volume is entitled "Our Heavenly Home." Twelve months after it had been published, and been known in every part of the country, he brings out his book, with the title of "Heaven Our Home." It will be observed that the piracy extends to the very number of words, and that the three words are identically the same, only they are not given in the same order. Had I felt disposed, I am assured by competent authorities that I could have got an injunction in Chancery, restraining your correspondent from appropriating my title; but that is a course which I could not bring myself to adopt. Feeling assured that you will in justice readily publish this letter,—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THE AUTHOR OF "OUR HEAVENLY HOME," "THE GLORIOUS GOSPEL OF CHRIST," &c.

Will you allow me to give an instance of this in reference to this very book: "Mrs. E. Carus Wilson having written to the publisher of these works, expressing an earnest desire to know the name of the author, because, to use her own language, her late husband, the excellent Rev. E. Carus Wilson, M.A., formerly Vicar of Crosby, Ravensworth, Westmoreland, who died at Clifton, near Bristol, on the 1st of November last, 'enjoyed and feasted on them till the end,'—the author was but too happy to gratify the wishes of the widow of so eminent and able a servant of Christ. On the receipt of the author's note, without the loss of a single post, Mrs. Wilson wrote a letter to him, which has afforded him a measure of delight which language cannot express. Amongst



other things, the bereaved widow of one of the holiest of men says: 'I can truly say my blessed departed one devoured all your books. They were such a solace and refreshment to him. He read them again and again, and he was eagerly expecting your last work—"God's Unspeakable Gift"—which he had just ordered, when his summons came. It arrived the day after his departure. He had read over and enjoyed "Our Heavenly Home" several times this year and up to the last. One day ere his last illness, when I asked him what he was reading so intently, he answered, "Need you ask? I am in my Heavenly Home." Soon after, he said, "I take up one of these chapters, I dwell upon it, I feast upon it." How often my dear one wished to know the author's name.'

Mr. J. R. OSGOOD, of Boston, U.S., a gentleman in the employment of Messrs. TICKNOR and FIELDS, requests us to acquit him of the authorship of a paragraph which appeared in the CRITIC, and

which attributed M. DU CHAILLU's book to a certain Mr. NORDHOFF, a journalist of New York. We can do this with the most perfect truth as far as we are concerned. The paragraph was taken by us after it had been freely quoted throughout the press, and was ironically recommended to the notice of M. DU CHAILLU's opponents as being quite on a par with a number of other equally ridiculous attacks upon that gentleman. Mr. OSGOOD, in his letter to us, says: "so far as Mr. NORDHOFF is concerned, the paragraph does him great injustice in identifying him with a class of men with whom he has neither affiliation nor sympathy." For our part, we no more believed that Mr. NORDHOFF was a "rowdy" because the paragraph said so, than we did that he wrote M. DU CHAILLU's book because the paragraph said so.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

### BIOGRAPHY.

*The Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Founded on Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow Academicians.* By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. Vol. I. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1862. 8vo. pp. 241.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF WRITING A LIFE OF TURNER were twofold—first, that Turner himself studiously concealed the same from his fellow-men, delighted to mystify and to pass his existence *incognito*, except as his art, itself a mystery, revealed it; secondly, that this art, wherein alone, perhaps, his true and Protean character can be read—for in it alone he was articulate—has furnished the text for entire volumes of super-elocuent talk, long ago the art gospel of every cultivated English drawing-room, from the hand of the "greatest of all dead or living writers on art," as Mr. Thornbury somewhat enigmatically styles his patron, Mr. Ruskin. That latter source of perplexity—not to mention Mr. Ruskin's encouraging intimation in the last volume of "Modern Painters," that if Mr. Thornbury's portrait of Turner accorded with his own views he would endorse it, if otherwise, repaint it for him—has been duly felt by Mr. Thornbury, and the cold shade cast in the biographer's path by the arch-critic's unapproachable performances has been duly suffered under, as is apparent from the following confession at the close of the biography: "All through my book I have felt great difficulty in deciding how to make use of Mr. Ruskin's beautiful, profound, and generally true criticisms of Turner's genius. I felt that if I were too heedless to call him in as an auxiliary, I should certainly be overwhelmed by my ally, as the Britons were by the Saxons they rashly summoned to their assistance; and yet how could I reject the aid of one whose name has become indissolubly bound up with that of Turner?"

Mr. Thornbury has not rejected it, has filled whole chapters with excerpts from the familiar volumes, yet has not wholly forsworn the use of his own judgment. Though content to say after Mr. Ruskin in the main, he ventures to differ from him too; to declare that Turner is a greater water-colour painter than oil painter; that he was wrong in altering the topographical facts of the scenes he drew; and that he "does not like" the "theoretical, obscure, and sketchy pictures of his old age." In his effort to delineate the character of the man, however, he has scrupulously adhered to the chart laid down for him by Mr. Ruskin at the outset, in the following characteristic letter:

"MY DEAR SIR, \* \* \* —Fix at the beginning the following main characteristics of Turner in your mind, as the keys to the secret of all he said and did:

Uprightness.	Obstinacy (extreme).
Generosity.	Irritability.
Tenderness of heart (extreme).	Infidelity.
Sensuality.	

And be sure that he knew his own power, and felt himself utterly alone in the world from its not being understood. Don't try to mask the dark side. \* \* \* —Yours most truly, J. RUSKIN."

We think Mr. Thornbury was right in so adhering, and has successfully (and honestly) demonstrated the *theorem* set him. The external facts of Turner's life he has been able to get at are few indeed, and in their leading features had already been made known. The letters from Turner's hand he has been enabled to gather are fewer still. Little of a letter-writer as Turner was, the number is unaccountably small, plainly pointing to reservation or destructive habits in more quarters than one. The entire number printed does not fill more than a score or so pages; and, characteristic though they be so far as they go, still leave us on the outside of Turner. But the reminiscences contributed by the son of his old friend, Mr. Trimmer, by the daughter of Mr. Wells, by Mr. David Roberts, by Mr. George Jones, and others, and those already published of Mr. Cyrus Redding, give us glimpses of the real Turner; no bloodless ogre, but actual flesh and blood, who could be social, unbending, frolicsome, hospitable, even stricken down by grief at the loss of a friend, and beloved by his friends, just as other men. What Turner really was, may still in part remain dark to us. But what he was not, Mr. Thornbury very loyally shows; that, viz., which the Peter Cunninghams and Rippingilles would make him out to have been, or that which he passed for

among the grand majority of his fellow artists and contemporaries—who knew him not; eccentric, perverse, and dogged as was the twist his nature early took, and perhaps was originally endowed with. Is it not always so? Does not the majority of a great man's contemporaries always (necessarily) know least about him? always form the most distorted and shallow notions—or fancies rather—about him?—basing their conception of him on a perverted anecdote or two, without the hidden key which would make the cipher intelligible and human. There is nothing which indicates more conclusively the shallowness and baseness of the vulgar many who sit in judgment on their fellow men and rashly pronounce their worthless verdicts, than this quarrel of theirs with the hoarders and savers. In nine cases out of ten the ground of offence simply amounts to this: that the culprit chose to spend his own money his own way—not yours. That is the unpardonable sin. The man who draws a large income, and spends double, may be forgiven, nay, applauded. But whoever forgave the enthusiast who—though, in point of fact, as often guilty of a generous action as the other—keeps his kitchen chimney clear of soot, lets his window grow dark, and his roof let in the rain, for fear of a bricklayer's bill; and who—without near relatives—grope for half a lifetime to achieve some grand impossible ideal of charity, to perpetuate his name and toils after his death?

After all, however, the question whether Turner was or was not the miserable miser and misanthrope the world at large took him for, is a supremely petty and contemptible one. He would have been none the less a hero, deserving all the pains of the most conscientious biographer, even had he been this and much more. A man is none the less a hero, because he is (often, perhaps) really sometimes culpable. Turner did an heroic work in the world, single-handed, self-devoted—such a piece of work as a whole army of lesser men, nay, of gifted men of less earnest and resolute character, would not have achieved. Judgment is not to be pronounced off-hand on such a man. To achieve what Turner achieved, in quantity and quality, some self-sequestration from the ordinary ties and claims of life was perhaps necessary and inevitable. He had to forego much for which, after all, he had as keen a relish as the very men who clamoured against his waywardnesses and eccentricities. The barber's son inherited, and was studiously educated, by precept and example, in habits of thrift, had, from his earliest years, to work for a livelihood, to do battle with a world ever anxious to give the smallest wage for the longest day's work; early learned to turn his hand to any honest task which would pay. Yet, while succeeding in this he never sacrificed his ideal to the real, nor lived to please alone; nay, found time and opportunity to revolutionise the art.

Turner's boyhood and his old age are summoned definitely before us in Mr. Thornbury's book. The long intermediate period we do not see very clearly. That busy stretch of years lives in his innumerable sketches, drawings, and pictures, and in them alone. We would fain have had more here to sketch from without, but that was not to be. The following brief summary in the concluding chapter presents a fair *résumé* of the general tenor of his life, bating some exaggeration (in too close adherence to Mr. Ruskin's cue) of the unhappiness of it, and the alleged neglect of Turner by the world—surely neglect no greater than every original genius has had to encounter at one period or other of his life, sometimes carried infinitely further:

With all the delights of a perpetual study of nature in her loveliest haunts, Turner's life was an unhappy one. Born in a sordid house, his mother insane, the dwarfed mind of his father unable to comprehend him, unfortunate in love, struggling on as a small drawing-master and painter of backgrounds; then battling with the engravers and publishers, with no wife to share his cares and console him in his disappointments; surrounded by jealous rivals, neglected by the rich cognoscenti of the day, unable to sell the most favourite works of his genius, Turner arrived at middle life before he could be said to have attained any certainty of fame. In a room that resembled the miserable Barry's he lived his enthusiast life, with no companion but his old housekeeper—the somewhat more than housekeeper, other than wife—finally retiring to a fresh haunt in Chelsea to die, untended but by the mercenary love of a new mistress, with no hope for the next world, as there had been none in this. Then the melancholy result of an entangled and ill thought-out existence—blunders growing out from blunders, and culminating in that of a confused and half-cancelled will. Relations, disregarded or disliked, dispute the will. The charity that has been the great man's thought for forty years falls to the ground (surely Turner must

have moved in his coffin if he heard the decision), and a poor 20,000*l.* goes to the Royal Academy—a body already groaning with useless wealth. Unhappy result of a confused life! Turner's charity falls to the ground. The wish, Turner's ambition (his baser part), is gratified. There will be a 1000*l.* statue in St. Paul's, where Turner lies, tranquilly and without jostling, between Sir Joshua and Barry. There will be a Turner gallery devoted to his best and worst works. There will be a Turner gold medal given away at stated periods; but the good he wished to do is not done.

In the summing up in a previous chapter of Turner's character, supported, *passim*, by the evidence of a crowd of witnesses, we see little to quarrel with:

We find him mean, grinding, parsimonious, to degree almost of disease. I see in this a natural innate acquisitiveness, nourished by a poor, parsimonious, narrow-minded father, and encouraged by his own painful growth of struggling ambition. The stunted faculty never recovered this early season of frost, never again put forth its leaves generously and confidently in the sunshine. A fanatic to art, naturally shy and reserved, and cramped by early habits of contracted saving, Turner in later life, when he grew rich, became incapable of launching into a wider hospitality. But, oh, the contradictions of humanity! Was all this retirement and penury the result of avarice? Was it avarice to refuse thousands for a single picture, and to work and pinch and fret, in order to leave 140,000*l.* to found an almshouse for decayed artists—a plan over which he had all his life been brooding? That all the ordinary opinions of Turner are wrong; that he was neither unsociable nor a misanthrope; that he was not a cynic or an anchorite, a miser or a cheat, my book has, I think, already well completely proved. If it was necessary to clear his genius from the charge that in ordinary life he was a mere stupid, brutal man, half mad, selfish, and friendless, I think I have entirely acquitted myself of that task. I have explained that he had a large circle of friends, including noblemen and gentlemen of education and refinement, who loved him sincerely, and in whose memory his name still holds a dear place. I have shown that, though shy, he was most sociable—fond of children, fond of amusement, delighting in fun and good-natured humour. I have shown that he was unalterable in gratitude, obstinately attached both to persons and places, and sensitive as a child. I have shown him, too, capable of great and sudden sacrifices of money, even in his lifetime, to rescue friends from difficulty. I have tried to show him a disappointed and unhappy man, yet still working with a giant industry to develop his genius and display his powers. I have shown that in art, so far from being false and slovenly, he was an artist of the extreme and most painful and extraordinary accuracy. I have shown him a brave friend, and a rival whose generosity was without a flaw. I hope I have shown in a more condensed form what Mr. Ruskin has already proved with such consummate ability—the vast compass of Turner's genius, its depth, width, its elastic versatility; its great compass; its comprehension of all lesser powers, and its wide range, from the "Lambeth Palace" to the "Building of Carthage," from the Vandervelde imitation to the old Téméraire.

And again, at a still earlier page (he, our biographer, has not the art of saying what he has to say once and for all):

Stumpy, slovenly, lame, often not very clean in dress, awkward and unconciliatory in manner, suspicious of feigned friends, greedy relations, selfish legacy-hunters, and concealed enemies, Turner had not the manner of one that either could or cared to win the general world; but by his real friends he was beloved, and among friends he was ever cheerful and social, delighting in fun, and a most welcome companion at all times. How could one expect a courtly manner from Turner? He was a scantily-educated barber's son, whose early life was spent in bitter struggles for bare subsistence—whose middle life was spent without patronage in drawing for engravers, and struggling for fame with the black gongs of the old masters, that then filled the galleries of English noblemen. His later life was spent in following different ideals, at an age when early habits of parsimony had grown inveterate, and when he could not unfreeze himself into hospitality. No man had ever had more to turn his heart to iron or to earth than Turner. In early life by a cruel deception robbed of her he was about to make his wife; in middle life he was without patronage, toiling for and wrangling with engravers, when he knew, as certainly as if an angel had told him, that he had outshone Cuyt, distanced Vandervelde, beaten Ruysdale, rivalled Canaletti, and transcended even Claude; that he had founded English landscape, that he had carried art further than it had before gone. Then came old age to him, and found him rich but without hope, with no faith, no solace but his art. He had no wife, no children to unbend his heart to, to mourn with silently, to turn his thoughts from their worn channels, to wean him from self or to carry his thoughts on to a better future—he felt no new youth in the youth of his sons—he had no one to lead him away with soothing kisses and comfortings from carking recollections. And did all this turn his heart from flesh to stone? No; his one great unchanging thought was how he could best consecrate all the hard earnings of a long and painful life to charity. He had met with little love in the world, yet he loved his kind deeply and silently. He might be proud to think that the poor barber's son should be entombed among the true kings of men in St. Paul's. He might truly be proud to feel that a national collection of pictures bearing his name would delight the English people for generations to come. His sedate and sarcastic love of mystification was mistaken for wilful deception—his self-denying and sparing habits for proofs of greedy avarice. Every story raked up from the penny lives of Elwes or Guy (his real prototype) was believed, because Turner was not present to contradict them; but the moment he died, and it was found that he had left by will an enormous fortune for the benefit of his poor comrades in art, the great edifice of lies fell to dust, like the house built on sand. Here was the cold, sudden, misanthropic miser, who had spent his miserable lonely years biggling like a Jew pedlar about the odd penny that was to be paid for his pictures, dying and leaving the whole earnings of his life to found a great charity that would last while England lasted. How many hours those black tongues had spent, and all in vain! Turner's main undeviating thought was to benefit art, and to found almshouses near where he had once lived for the poor foot-sore common soldiers in the great army of Art. No paltry vanity hung round the neck of this great-hearted, yet I fear unhappy, man. For this he had lived like the half-starved steward of a miser's property. For this he had let his house grow into a den, and had worked like a miner amid a sordid gloom. For poor broken old men of no talents, the world's failures, he had ground down insolent publishers. For weeping widows and orphans he had wrangled about additional shillings for picture-frames and cab-hire; to pay for poor artists' funerals, he had toiled and travelled; to chase the wolf from other men's doors, he had consented to men calling him "miser, Jew, and dog."

We have just seen how he and they were in the end balked by next of kin, whom he had hardly seen, and loved still less, aided and abetted by the practice of the Court of Chancery, which holds up a premium to wanton and to interminable "equitable" litigation by

decreasing costs "out of the estate," instead of, as at common law, their following the issue of the suit.

We seldom, in these volumes, see Turner at his easel or out of doors with his sketching implements. Such glimpses as do arise are to us more interesting than any other, as, for instance, at well-loved Farnley Hall, in Yorkshire, the seat of "one of his oldest and dearest friends," Mr. Fawkes:

With this kind and hospitable squire Turner became acquainted about 1802, on one of his early topographical tours in Yorkshire, either to visit Richmond for Whittaker, or to sketch for Lord Harewood, who lives not far from Farnley. Some ten thousand pounds' worth of his water-colour drawings and oil-pictures still adorn the walls of the house. . . . At Farnley he delighted to be; there he shot and fished, and was as merry and playful as a child. There is still extant an exquisite water-colour drawing by him of a grouse that he himself shot and then immortalised. There is also a drawing by him of Mr. Fawkes' tent on the moors, some six miles off; the servant is drawing corks, and the luncheon is being prepared. It was on one of these occasions that, returning from shooting, nothing would satisfy Turner but driving the present Mr. Fawkes home a rough way, partly through fields, and in a tandem. Need I say that this precarious vehicle was soon capsized amid shouts of good-humoured laughter? and henceforward, for that reason, Turner was known at Farnley by the nickname of "Over-Turner." A caricature of him by Mr. Fawkes still exists at Farnley. It is thought by old friends very like. It shows us a little Jewish-nosed man in an ill-cut brown tail-coat, striped waistcoat, and enormous frilled shirt; his feet and hands are notably small. He sketches on a small piece of paper held down almost level with his waist. The Farnley portfolios abound with his sketches of the house and estate, all rapidly but beautifully wrought; some are rough, some are *chef-d'œuvres*, particularly a brook-side with wood-flowers, and a water-scene. He drew the oak-panelled study and the white drawing-room, the Cromwell relics, and the staircase; the porches (one designed by himself), and the conservatory; the latter a beautiful fairy-like drawing of a greenhouse studded with grapes, hung with gay Chinese lanterns, crossed with errant sunbeams, and wonderfully elaborate in execution. The Farnley collection also includes a matchless series of drawings, forming a complete Rhenish tour. There are, I think, fifty-three; they were done at the prodigious rate of three a day, and are miracles of skill, genius, and industry. On his return from this particular tour, Turner landed at Hull, and came straight to Farnley. Before he had even taken off his great-coat he produced these drawings, rolled up slovenly and anyhow, from his breast-pocket. Mr. Fawkes, for some 500*l.*, bought them all, much, I have no doubt, to Turner's delight, for he could not bear that any series of his should be broken. He then said that Mr. Fawkes should have no expense in mounting them, and he stuck them rudely on cardboard with wafers, to the infinite detriment of the drawings, as it was found when they came to be remounted. These Rhenish drawings are most exquisite for sad tenderness, for twilight poetry, purity, truth, and perfection of harmony. . . . Perhaps one of the most matchless is the saddest of all: "Twilight in the Lorelei," all grey and dim, but just a speck of light here or there from boats on the river. Turner was so sensitive that he could never make up his mind to visit Farnley after his old friend's death; but when Mr. Fawkes went to London on one occasion, he took the Rhine drawings to show Turner. When they came to the grey Lorelei, tears sprang out of the old man's eyes, and glancing his hand over the faint light in the sky and water, as if he were working, he groaned, "But Hawkey—but Hawkey!" as much as to say:

When ah! woful when,  
How far unlike the now and then.

"One stormy day at Farnley," says Mr. Fawkes, Turner called to me loudly from the doorway, "Hawkey—Hawkey!—come here—come here! Look at this thunder-storm! Isn't it grand?—isn't it wonderful?—isn't it sublime?" "All this time he was making notes of its form and colour on the back of a letter. I proposed some better drawing-block, but he said it did very well. He was absorbed—he was entranced. There was the storm rolling and sweeping and shafting out its lightning over the Yorkshire hills. Presently the storm passed, and he finished. 'There,' said he, 'Hawkey; in two years you will see this again, and call it 'Hannibal Crossing the Alps.''" At Farnley there is a drawing of a man-of-war, complete, elaborate, and intricate, with a fine frothy troubled sea in the foreground. Mr. Fawkes saw Turner do it in three hours. He tore up the sea with his eagle-claw of a thumb-nail, and worked like a madman, yet the detail is full and delicate, and there is no sign of hurry. . . . In one of his foreign tours, Mr. Fawkes, in his travelling carriage, circling round the Simplon, past those blessed hospices and through those wonderful rock-galleries, suddenly met a well-known little thickest man, walking, with no luggage except a large faded umbrella. It was Turner—truly this was a self-supporting man.

In the following anecdote related by Mr. Burnet as an "instance of the strength of Turner's memory of natural effects," we catch the greatest and most exhaustive of landscape painters in an essentially characteristic moment:

As Turner was once driving down with Mr. Woodburn to the latter gentleman's house at Hendon, a beautiful sunset burst forth in all its gorgeous but transitory pageantry. Turner asked if the carriage might be stopped, and remained some time in intense and silent contemplation of the sky. Some weeks afterwards, Mr. Woodburn called at the Queen Anne-street Gallery, and saw the identical sky fixed on canvas. He instantly begged to have a landscape added to it. Turner refused the commission; he would not part with it. Wilkie used to call these studies his "stock-in-trade."

The hour of death is always a characteristic one: there is no dissembling then. The story of Turner's hiding himself during the last months of his life, in a cottage at Chelsea, looking out on the river (nearly midway between Battersea-bridge and Cremorne)—a cottage with "a railed in roof whence he could observe sky effects," Mr. Thornbury has not been able to extricate from its entanglement of apocryphal legend. But we recognise unmistakable gleams of fact here and there:

I am told that up to the period of his very last illness Turner would often rise at daybreak, leave his bed, with some blanket or dressing-gown carelessly thrown over him, and go up on the railed-in roof to see the sun rise and to observe the colour flow, flushing back into the pale morning sky.

Touching is the account of the faithful old housekeeper and guardian of the murky house in Queen Anne-street, Mrs. Ellen Danby's anxious visage in quest of her mysteriously hidden master, and discovery of his whereabouts a day or so before the final day of all:

Turner, some time before this, feeling dangerously ill, had sent for a well-known doctor from Margate, whom he had before employed, and in whom he



had confidence. The sick man, who had once said that he would give all his money if he could but be twenty once again, watched the doctor's face with eager anxiety. He was told that death was near. "Go down stairs," he said to the doctor, "take a glass of sherry, and then look at me again." The doctor did so, but the reply was the same. Turner would not believe that the awful change was so near. I fear he had no religious hope to cheer him at that hour. The dreadful despairing fear of annihilation pressed upon the heart of this great man, who had done so much to make men love God's beautiful world. His fame and his wealth seemed to him then but poor worthless things. The day he died—nay, I believe the very hour almost that he died—his landlady wheeled Turner's chair to the window, that he might see the sunshine he had loved so much, mantling the river and glowing on the sails of the passing boats.

With or without religious hope, death is hard to the artist who so loves and rejoices in the external world, harder than to most.

The old painter died with the winter-morning sun shining upon his face as he was lying in his bed. The attendant drew up the window-blind, and the morning sun shone on the dying artist—the sun he had so often beheld with such love and such veneration. The sun of the "Building of Carthage" and of the "Frosty Morning" shone still with unfading brightness, and the painter who had so often tried to picture its globe of living flame lay lifeless in an upper room of the river-side cottage—not far from the spot where he had first floated out in a boat to study nature—not far from that Lambeth Palace which was the subject of his first water-colour drawing—not a great way from that Battersea which had been the subject of his first effort in oil—no longer the bright-eyed ambitious boy, full of living genius and young hope, but the wrinkled, faded, worn-out old man, rich, famous, now only cumbering the earth till the vault can be opened for him to be at rest, in his regal mausoleum between Reynolds and Barry.

There are many points on which, were space at command, we would gladly pause; such as the regal pride with which in later years of triumph, Turner raised the prices of his pictures if purchasers hesitated or essayed to bargain and higgled; or refused to sell at all after they had returned from exhibitions unsold; and would refuse the most munificent offers for some of his noblest pictures, after he had once in his own mind set them apart for the nation. And again that affecting dumbness of the great mind (so articulate in one language, and one alone—that of his art) in his attempts at verse—some of the most halting and curious ever writ; in his Academy speeches and lectures, and even in his letters. On both these points a goodly store of interesting anecdote is furnished.

Mr. Thornbury has been loyal to greatness in his interpretation of Turner's character; has been zealous in his collection of material; but not quite felicitous in his arrangement of the same. His method is faulty; the construction of the work signally imperfect and slovenly. There are obvious and glaring signs of haste—in self-repetitions, and random pitchforking of material in a raw state—which make us regret that a writer, often so vivid and picturesque, should be so over-buried with many labours, as to have neglected to bestow that amount of polish and revision on his task, which one of so enduring an interest and importance deserved. It is no mean honour for a biographer to connect his name with one of the enduring landmarks in the history of art, such as Turner. The facts of the artist's life are overlaid by a mass of digression, by commentary on Turner's art, and accounts of contemporary circumstance, and the previous history of English art. It seems to us the story would have been clearer and more impressive, if, first, the facts of Turner's life had been narrated; secondly, an examination of his works had been made, preceded by a succinct account of the landscape painters who immediately preceded him. In the appendix are given copious and valuable catalogues of Turner's engraved and exhibited works, and of the principal collections of his drawings. These would have been more valuable if they could have been thrown into one, and if the drawings could have been more frequently dated. But we appreciate the difficulties in the way. The book has no index, or explicit table of contents; which so voluminous and discursive an one eminently needs.

*Montrose, and other Biographical Sketches.* (Sampson Low, Son, and Co. pp. 400.)—These biographical sketches are the work of an American of no mean qualifications and no small amount of cultivation. He has evidently read much and thought much, if not deeply. The style in which he writes sometimes falls into what is called Carlylese. This is especially to be observed in the otherwise very interesting sketch of Beau Brummell, as thus:

Among the helpful, appeared again the Duke of Wellington—a man ever ready at the call of duty, let the call be what it would—to attend a court ceremonial, to assist a decayed beau, or to meet Napoleon in battle array; and thereby he rose steadily, surely.

In spite, however, of this slight blemish—which some will hold to be no blemish at all—the book seems to abound in suggestive reading. We do not, however, agree with our American friend that "the writings of Samuel Johnson, once famous in his native land, have gone out of fashion, and are no longer attractive there." To most persons who study the English language with a view to acquiring an accurate and a classical style, the pages of "The Rambler" and "The Idler," not to mention "Rasselas," "The Lives of the Poets," and the "Preface" to the great dictionary, are not quite *terra incognita*.

#### SCIENCE.

*Medical Climatology.* By R. E. SCORESBY-JACKSON, M.D., F.R.S.E. London: Churchill. 1862.

THAT QUAIN AND LEARNED PHYSICIAN AND MORALIST, Sir Thomas Browne, wrote, concerning a friend who died travelling in search of health: "He is happily seated who lives in places whose air, earth, and water promote not the infirmities of his

weaker parts, or is early removed into regions that correct them. He that is tabidly inclined were unwise to pass his days in Portugal; cholical persons will find little comfort in Austria or Vienna; he that is weak-legged must not be in love with Rome, nor an infirm head with Venice or Paris. Death hath not only particular stars in heaven, but malevolent places on earth, which single out our infirmities and strike at our weaker parts." The judicious estimation of those happier regions which correct the natural infirmities and acquired diseases of modern citizens, has in our times become the chosen study of a numerous cohort of physicians, who have laboured to obtain exact information of the qualities of all the most favoured nooks of the earth, and to adapt that knowledge to the requirements of invalids. Hence a new branch of study: Medical Climatology. Steam has so bridged the space and shortened the intervals of time which separated distant localities, that the whole world is now periodically on the move, in search of health and relaxation; and invalids reach, without an effort, and without fatigue, the most distant resorts, where they may hope for advantage by change of air and by "imbibing the pure aerial nitre of those parts." A very numerous class of readers are, therefore, interested in the information which is conveyed in Dr. Jackson's handbook. And as it gives by far the most compendious and accurate account extant of the topographical and meteorological characters of the various health resorts, both at home and abroad, it will probably meet with wide acceptance, and usefully fill a vacant place in popular medical literature.

In traversing the list of climatal refuges which Dr. Jackson presents, we see, in passing through the index from Algiers to New Zealand, how very many scores of towns and ports open their importunate arms for the invalid. There are few varieties of disease which, in the chronic stage especially, may not receive alleviation or cure under the influences of favourable climate and change of scene; "alia utilia sed ex mutatione aëris potissimum curatus." The asthmatic may fly to the fitful, but generally cold and dry, climate of Montpelier; to the milder air of Nice, or to the sedative atmosphere of Rome and Pisa. In Britain they may seek refuge in the mild climate of the south-west coast of England; of Queenstown, in Ireland; or, most highly recommended, the climate of Buteshire, in Scotland. The chronic sufferers from bronchitis and laryngeal affections may resort to either of these climates, to the Undercliff, Clifton, Brighton, Worthing, Algiers, Egypt, Pau, Rome, Madeira, &c. For the dyspeptic, the world is all before them where to choose. The gentry most resort to the springs of Vichy, Ems, Carlsbad, Aix-la-Chapelle, Wiesbaden, Marienbad, Uriage, Bath, or Buxton. The victims of constitutional head-ache and neuralgia will often shake off their dreadful incubus by a visit to a locality selected from the list of Ems, Schlangenbad, Buxton, Bath, Plombières, or Baden-Baden. Even those stricken with chronic paralysis have gained new energy from a change to a dry and moderately stimulating climate, associated with a careful administration of tonical mineral baths, as those of Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Gastein, Pfeffers, Bath, Buxton, &c. The peculiar recommendations of each of these localities will be found duly set forth in that manual of Dr. Scoresby-Jackson, but we wholly concur in the caution which he gives, that non-medical persons are wholly incapable of judging which of these various resorts they may most advantageously inhabit, or in what manner they should regulate their diet, clothing, habits, or use of the mineral waters. The advice of skilled physicians is the first thing necessary in use of these natural sanatoria.

In no condition is this more observable than in pulmonary consumption, a disorder for which change of climate has most often been commanded with both the greatest success and the most complete failure, and followed by both the warmest praise and the severest censure. It has cured thousands, and thousands have as certainly died under the operation of this treatment. These latter deaths have been due sometimes, no doubt, to the invincible character of the disease; at others, however, to the injudicious selection of locality, or to the improper choice of cases. Dr. Jackson deals judiciously with this subject. He points out that it cannot be pretended that the climate itself exercises any specific agency in the cure of consumption; for, on the contrary, there is scarcely any known climate that does not foster its growth and dissemination. It is wide spread throughout all latitudes, and under every meridian, but it is less destructive in high latitudes than in regions near the equator. It was formerly supposed to be a disease of cold climates especially, and that a change to a very hot climate was the best means of curing or averting it. We know now that the very opposite of this obtains. Consumption is seldom met with in the Arctic Regions, nor in places under high latitudes, such as Iceland, the Orkneys, or Siberia. Formerly a low level was deemed necessary to the welfare of consumptive patients, but how we have reason to know that places at a considerable elevation are better adapted to their requirements. The valuable observations of Keith Johnston upon the general distribution of health and disease in his magnificent book on Physical Geography, gives us some remarkable information as to the distribution and climatal relations of pulmonary consumption. From him we learn that tubercular consumption cannot be said to be a disease peculiar to any one portion of the globe, or to be dependent on climate in any appreciable degree, unless it can be shown that it does not prevail in the excessive climates of the north. It originates in all latitudes from the equator, where the mean temperature is 80° with slight variations, to the higher portion of the temperate zone,

where the mean temperature is 40°, with sudden and violent changes. The opinion long entertained that it is peculiar to cold and humid climates, is founded on error. Far from this being the case, the tables of mortality of the army and navy of this and other countries, as well as those of the civil population, warrant the conclusion that consumption is more prevalent in tropical than in temperate countries.

Consumption, he tells us, is rare in the Arctic regions, in Siberia, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, the Orkneys, Shetland, and Hebrides. And in confirmation of the opinion that it decreases with decrease of temperature, Fuchs shows, from extensive data, that in Northern Europe it is most prevalent at the level of the sea, and that it decreases with increase of elevation to a certain point. At Marseilles, on the seaboard, the mortality from this cause is 25 per cent. At Oldenburg, 80 feet above the sea, it is 30 per cent.; at Hamburg, 48 feet above the sea, it is 23 per cent.; while at Eschwege, 496 feet above the sea, it is only 12; and at Brothertode, 1800 feet above the sea, 0.9 per cent. It is calculated, that in the temperate zone, within which nearly all the civilised inhabitants of the globe are located, at least one-tenth of the population die of this malady. It is uniformly more fatal in cities than in the country. In England the excess in cities is equal to 25 per cent. The greatest mortality occurs from the age of 15 to 30; taking the sexes together it destroys one half of all who die from every kind of disease in Massachusetts between these ages.

If, then, we were to believe that it is essential to the cure of a consumptive patient that he should be despatched to a climate where the disease is unknown, it would be necessary that we should direct his steps towards the cold and dreary regions of the north, or lofty plateaus at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea.

But such is not the argument deducible from practical experience:

It might be all very well to commend Iceland or Spitzbergen, or the island of Jan Mayen, to a patient suffering from tubercular consumption, if uniformity of temperature were the only desideratum; but then what becomes of his outdoor exercise, and the whole train of hygienic prescriptions? How is he to be occupied during the half year of unchanging snow and ice? To live in a nearly air-tight log cabin, or an unventilated snow-hut, without venturing into the open air, would be not only a terrible but a useless sequence of expatriation; and, unless that condition of a prolonged snow winter be attained, there can be no uniformity of temperature.

But it is not necessary to believe that absence of the disease itself from any locality is essential to the treatment of a consumptive patient in it. Experience has placed beyond doubt the knowledge that invalids so afflicted frequently derive much benefit from a change of residence from one place to another, in both of which the disease itself is generated. In recommending change of climate to a consumptive patient, then, the objects to be attained by it should be kept in mind. It is not only as uniform a climate as can be found that is required, but moreover the same means of eradicating the disease as he was possessed of in his own country, but where he was debarred by fitful weather from making use of them. Occupation for his mind and body is essential to the patient's recovery; his object should be to remain as much as possible in the open air, to enjoy a moderate daily exercise for several hours; to partake of a mixed and wholesome nourishing diet; to be refreshed by undisturbed repose during the night; to cleanse his body by daily ablutions; and to have his mind diverted by new and cheerful scenery from home-longings, as well as from dwelling too much upon the nature of his malady. Dr. Richardson, in his treatise on the hygienic treatment of pulmonary consumption, gives the following brief summary of the physical elements of a climate likely to prove beneficial as a resort for consumptive invalids: "I shall recommend no particular place as a resort for consumptives; for I wish not to enter into disputation on this point. But here is the formula of an hypothetical consumptive Atlantis. It should be near the sea-coast, and sheltered from northerly winds; the soil should be dry; the drinking water pure; the mean temperature about 60°, with a range of not more than about 10° or 15° on either side. It is not easy to fix any degree of humidity; but extremes of dryness or of moisture are alike injurious. It is of importance, in selecting a locality, that the scenery should be enticing, so that the patient may be the more encouraged to spend his time out of doors in walking or riding exercise; and a town where the residences are isolated and scattered about, and where drainage and cleanliness are attended to, is much preferable to one where the houses are closely packed, however small its population may be."

A sea voyage is sometimes recommended to invalids in whom the first symptoms of consumption are manifesting themselves. This is frequently followed by a total suspension if not an absolute removal of the disease, in cases where it is judiciously recommended. Short voyages are rarely of any avail; indeed they are often more mischievous than useful. To a delicate person going out to India, a voyage round the Cape is usually of great advantage; but by far the most serviceable kind of voyage is one to Australia or New Zealand and back again (round the world). The vessels performing these voyages are almost always well appointed; the society met with on board is generally select and entertaining; but the great advantage to be derived, extrinsic of the voyage itself, is the enjoyment of a perpetual summer, which may be effected by leaving this country about the beginning or middle of October, and returning before the cold weather sets in at the antipodes.

It remains for us to ask which are the most eligible resorts for invalids afflicted with pulmonary consumption. The list is a long one. Foremost on it are Madeira, Algiers, Nice, Mentone, Pau, Rome, and Cairo, among foreign residences; Torquay, Dawlish, Undercliffe (Isle of Wight), Queenstown, and the Channel Islands, among British winter resorts. We may safely say a few words as to some of these. Madeira stands highest in repute, and has the most ancient fame. "If I must go abroad," wrote the late Dr. Andrew Combe, "I shall most likely go to Madeira, on the simple ground that, if I must forego the pleasures of home, it is better to resort at once to the most advantageous climate, than to adopt the half measures of going to Italy, Jersey, or the south of England." Nor has any author, who has had a personal experience of the climate, given it other than an excellent character so far as concerns the physical qualities important to persons suffering from diseases of the chest:

The peculiarities of the climate of Madeira are its general mildness and equability; its freedom from extensive ranges of temperature, and from many other circumstances which keep the invalid within doors in this country. Its geographical position prevents excessive cold, whilst refreshing sea-breezes moderate what might otherwise amount to inordinate heat. The atmosphere is generally charged with moisture almost to saturation; but it is neither loaded with dust, nor impregnated with noxious emanations, both of which are baneful elements in some of the reputed winter climates of the south of Europe.

Dr. Heineker sums up the advantages of residence there in a few clear sentences:

The mean annual diurnal range is from 8° to 10°; but an invalid may, with ordinary precaution, and without the aid of fires, live in a temperature never varying within doors more than perhaps 6° throughout the twenty-four hours. In a few words, I would say, there is no occasion for a person, throughout the winter, in Funchal, to breathe, night or day, within doors, an atmosphere below the temperature of 64°; or in the country, and at such a height as to insure dryness, above that of 74°; that he may, during the summer, take abundance of exercise, by choosing his hours, without ever exposing himself to oppressive heats; and that in the winter he need not be confined to the house the whole day, either by wet or cold, more perhaps than a score of times. Could I [he concludes] enjoy for a few years a perpetual Madeira summer, I should confidently anticipate the most beneficial effects.

Of Algiers, the author of the present work, who has had personal experience of its qualities, speaks in very favourable terms; the climate is far from being of a relaxing character; on the contrary, it combines with its usual mildness and equability a decidedly bracing and tonic influence. It is well suited for consumptive patients in the early stages of the disease, where there is a well-marked deposit of crude tubercle, but when the disease has gone beyond this, and the stage of softening and breaking down has been reached, Algiers is not to be recommended; it only serves to hasten the disease. Nice, which promises so much by its site, remarkable for its mountainous protection towards the interior; while, at the same time, it enjoys the advantage of a southern aspect, bathed by the waters of the Mediterranean, has long enjoyed an undeserved reputation. It has a dry and irritating atmosphere; the temperature is fitful, and often extreme in its ranges, especially in the difference between that of day and night, and it is swept by the dangerous *mistral*, by cold northerly winds, and by pernicious easterly winds. There are few consumptive persons who would be benefited by a winter residence there, and many who have been injured. Pau is a site of neutral character, and should not be selected. Rome is full of dangers for the consumptive patient. The winter rains, the cold northerly winds, and the sudden transitions of temperature in passing from sunshine to shade, are all full of peril. The extreme dampness and coldness of the ruins which the invalid is allured to visit is an additional source of mischief. Then the domestic arrangements are opposed to the comfort of the invalid. A consumptive patient writes from Rome, comparing it with Devonshire:

If the thermometer be not so low here, the temperature is more variable, and the winds are more cutting. In Devonshire, too, all the comforts of the country are directed against cold; here all the precautions are the other way. The streets are built to exclude as much as possible the rays of the sun, and are now as damp and cold as rain or frost can make them. And then, what a difference between the warm carpet, the snug elbowed chair, and the blazing coal fire of an English winter evening, and the stone staircases, marble floors, and starving casements of an Italian house, where everything is designed to guard against the heat of summer, which occupies as large a portion of the Italian year as the winter season does of our own.

Naples, Florence, and Pisa, are all yet more objectionable than Rome. There is less to be said for Mentone, lately recommended by Dr. Henry Bennet, than for our own Torquay. We have, indeed, heard the worthy medico's enthusiasm on the subject of this place (which is certainly neither convenient of access nor in the enjoyment of cheap and abundant provision) accounted for by the fact that he has lately purchased a considerable quantity of land there. Perhaps, however, this is only a coincidence. The advantages of Torquay over all other winter residences in England for consumptive patients, may be ascertained by reference to the accurate tables and meteorological data collected by Mr. Vivian during many years, and published in his valuable work "On the Climate of Torquay." These are so striking, that we shall conclude this notice by quoting his summary, referring the reader for full details as to this and other winter resorts in England and throughout the world, to the accurate and impartial account afforded by Dr. Jackson in the work under review. Mr. Vivian shows, from the comparative figures of his tables, drawn from authentic meteorological observations:

1. That the mean annual temperature of Torquay, even at Woodfield, is higher than at any other place in Great Britain or Ireland; that this advantage is felt in the cold months, the summers being cooler than at most other places, in about the same proportion that the winters are warmer—the climate being more equable.
2. That the number of days upon which rain falls is less in Torquay than in any other place in England; and that the total amount is sixteen inches less than at Penzance, four inches less than at Clifton, and two inches below the general average.
3. That Torquay possesses a drier air than any place mentioned in the Registrar-General's report except Chichester, exceeding Brighton by nearly 3°, London by more than 2°, during the last quarter, and Clifton, on an average of years, by more than 3° annually. That the east wind is a sea breeze, an advantage peculiar to this coast.
4. That in regard to the longevity of its inhabitants, the county of Devon is inferior only to Cumberland, and above the general average of England and Wales in the proportion of 300 to 220, as shown in the number of deaths out of every thousand which occurred above the age of sixty years.

We have also received: *Remarks on Homœopathy: being a Rejoinder to some Replies Elicited by Sir Benjamin Brodie's "Letter."* By Edwin Lee, M.D. (J. Churchill.)



## RELIGION.

*Mysteries; or, Faith the Knowledge of God.* 2 vols. London: Man-  
waring. pp. 1190.

EVERY ONE has seen in the Zoological Gardens the Elephant swinging his ponderous bulk to and fro, but never stirring from the spot. Aptest symbol of our present author. The book is elephantine; but the elephant does not dash grandly through his wild haunts: sluggish and melancholy, he does not wander from his den. We can watch him for a moment with interest and pity; but to gaze at him hour after hour is an occupation unspeakably wearisome. An earnest, able, and learned man is this writer, but insufferably prolix. What is said in twelve hundred pages would much better have been said in twelve; and then there is a question whether it was worth saying. A chaotic mysticism so strangely blends with a chaotic rationalism in the author's utterances, and there are such endless repetitions, that the more we read the less we are able to seize a definite and connected meaning.

The author seems to think that iteration and reiteration are impressive. So doubtless they are, but only to disciples and converts. If we wish to gain converts and disciples, or if we aim simply at instructing those whom we have never addressed before, we cannot put our thoughts into a form too compendious. When a Swedenborgian attempts to make the faith of his great teacher fascinating, he invites us to peruse about a hundred heavy and dreary volumes. If we refuse the invitation we are deemed indifferent to the truth. Our author appears to have the same amusing notions about persuading and proselytising. We are to regard this as the very shortest and slenderest summary of his doctrine: and if our appetite is excited, he will not grudge us a score or two of additional tomes. We dare not laugh at a man so good and zealous, at a man of childlike nature, and childlike enthusiasm; but we are obliged to decline his offer of a library on a subject to which we do not feel specially drawn. As the author dreams that he is possessed of a revelation supremely valuable to mankind, we advise him not to multiply, but to divide his big book by fifty. We are inclined to believe that the author has originally been a Roman Catholic, for he speaks of Roman Catholic dogmas and rites like one long familiar with them; and frequently, though in the way of denunciation, he attaches much more importance to the Virgin Mary's immaculate conception than a person of Protestant education would attach. There is not, we are sure, in these realms a follower of the Reformed Religion who cares a rush about the matter. Sterile logic might aver that an immaculate conception, to be of worth as a theological tenet, must be a link in a chain ascending to an immaculate source,—that every conception, beginning with the first, must be immaculate. But this is the affair of our friends, the Roman Catholics: and if they are pleased why should we complain?

One chief object of the book is to prove that all faith must be intelligent examination and recognition, and that faith accepted on authority does not deserve the name of faith. From this we totally dissent. No religion can be defended by arguments satisfactory to the merely human understanding. The worst service you can do a religion is to demonstrate its reasonableness. It is by sympathy a religion wins adherents; and by sympathy it keeps them. Those who have the patience to read the book will be filled with a deep disgust at the mechanical character of religion at the present day. Whence, however, that mechanical character? From the abuse of reasoning. Where, as in Hebrew monotheism, there was only a single grand article of faith, or where, as in polytheism, the dogmatical was excluded by the overwhelming predominance of the poetical, reasoning there could not be. But where, as in our modern Churches, hundreds of metaphysical propositions have to be assented to ere a man can be a member of a Christian community, we must either enter on a long rationalistic process, or believe because the ecclesiastical powers tell us to believe. Who are likely to choose the former when the latter is so easy? Does one in a hundred, even of the educated, analyse and test the theological creed which he proposes to embrace? Are the uneducated more fit and disposed to do so? The principal objection to modern theology is its complicated nature. Our author would make it not less, but more labyrinthine. Originally created by the subtle Greek intellect, modern theology demands a still subtler intellect to appreciate, or to elucidate it. Now this intellect our author expects every one to possess and to exert. Every one would thus be the infallible critic and judge of a thousand propositions,—themselves assuming to be infallible. Yet, in obedience to our author, we are to reason and we are not to reason! By some curious intuitional development, we are to discover each orthodox proposition to be true the moment it is presented to us: orthodoxy is the simple correspondence to an internal growth! This is dangerous ground; dangerous because, though orthodoxy by itself, or intuitionalism by itself, may be a guide, they both lead us astray when we ask simultaneously the aid of both. Herein is repeated the blunder of the Quakers. These, while confessing that the Scriptures contained a Divine revelation, put higher than the Scriptures the Holy Spirit in the soul. But this was really discarding Bible revelation. An external revelation must be authoritative, supreme; and between the external and the internal revelation we have to choose. Popular emotion, however, has not to deal with this difficulty; it has not to reconcile antagonisms; fervent and flowing, it reduces all jarring or entangled elements to these two points, which are, in fact, one point—trust in Almighty God, and submission

to the order of the universe, an order not excluding a perpetual succession of special providences, over which prayer has invincible empire.

The need of the people is always simplicity. From this simplicity the upholders of established systems, and the moral and religious reformers, have alike been more and more departing. But we have seldom encountered an instance so flagrant or lamentable as that which our author furnishes. Adding obscurity to obscurity and obstruction to obstruction, he yet denies the very existence of mysteries. There is nothing in the universe absolutely unintelligible; Faith is the knowledge of God! We maintain, on the contrary, that if we knew God we should be equal to God himself. Unless as the abyss of awful and infinite mystery, God is not to us adorable. And, with due respect for our author, we maintain that a mystery known is a mystery no longer. Because science at present denies mysteries, our author seems to think that religion should deny them too; whereas, the more science narrows the realm of mystery, the more should religion enlarge it. Religion is social, emotional, mystical, and symbolical; and he alone is a religious being who fervently feels the Deity through every diversity of ritual and creed, and who can piously and humbly bend the knee wherever there are pious and humble worshippers. But to give, as is the fashion, unity of dogma the precedence over unity of discipline, and unity of discipline the precedence over ardour, fulness, and harmony of ceremonial, is to divide religion between the professor and the policeman. What all who are at once devout and devoted should strive after just now is, to deepen, enrich, stimulate, fertilise the religious life. Hosts of controversial books are published, hosts of books proving or disproving this or that. But while there are so many theological gladiators, where are the sublime apostles of the Invisible, and where are the invincible angels of charity? Now, our author sees as clearly as any one what is the evil; but he has the very faintest dream of the remedy. If we are to have, as in the Middle Ages, a theological scholasticism, let us have what made the Middle Ages beautiful, even in their decline—orders of mercy. It seems as if this generation, always boasting of its progress, were capable only of an arid and imperfect mediævalism.

Our author writes with the skill, the acuteness, the interminable exhaustiveness, so wonderful alike and so tedious, of a scholastic. But the boundless compassion which distinguished Thomas Aquinas, and most of the eminent scholastics, we find not in him. His heart burns with indignation; it does not bleed with pity. If religion is so mechanical as he shows it to be, and as we, in profoundest grief, believe it to be, we must melt, we cannot crush, what obstructs, compresses, enchains religious vitality. To assail the frigid and the stereotyped in religion with elaborate reasonings and metaphysical subtleties, is as absurd and as resultless as it would be to seek a way by means of axes and pickaxes, and cannon balls, through huge masses of ice stretching afar, league after league. But how quickly will the genial rays of the vernal sun open a passage for us over the waters, rejoicing once more to be free! Let then the Sun of Love and of Righteousness arise in the community, and anew will religion flow and glow, bearing rich argosies of heavenly hopes on its bosom, and carrying peace and plenty and gladness to shores now desolate. But is it not adding iceberg to iceberg; is it not condemning us to arctic regions for evermore, to tell us that will, infinitely free, is separated from or born of will infinitely free by a contrary operation of the generating and generated will, and, therefore, by its own operation resisting and contradicting the parent will, which is the will of God? Have we not strange visions of dying by hunger and cold, or of being devoured by white bears, when we are informed that will, infinitely free, born of, or separated from, will infinitely free, is born of or separated from the principle of infinite life or power, so that it loses infinite life or power, and, losing infinite life or power, is born and separated? Richter was once asked what a passage in one of his books meant. He replied that when he wrote it its sense was known only to two persons—himself and the Almighty—but that now it was known to the Almighty alone. We question whether our author has taken even the Almighty into his confidence.

But a book which swarms with metaphysical incomprehensibilities is a book designed to demonstrate that faith is the knowledge of God! A book wherein every sentence, which is not a commonplace or a fallacy, is a mystery, is a determined onslaught on the mysteries! If, however, logic is worth anything, we must conclude that if the book of this new Daniel is so dark, the Book of the Universe is darker still. The most perplexing portion of the Bible is called Apocalypse, or Revelation. And whenever a man gives us an apocalypse, or revelation, we may be certain that other revelations will be needed to interpret it—if, indeed, the best and most brilliant interpreters are not at last compelled to abandon the labour in despair. Tortuous ideas conveyed in a most contorted style may not differ greatly from nonsense. But as our author is neither crazy, fanatical, nor fantastical, we cannot be harsh enough to brand him as nonsensical. His book is a reality, and he himself is an independent thinker; and independent thinkers are rare enough amongst us. These volumes might be read with exceeding profit by the very class sure not to read them—Calvinistic bigots, rabid Evangelicals. If religion is not imagination and feeling if it is frigid dogmatism, it behoves the dogmatists to discover, for their own sake

and for the sake of others, on what foundation their system rests. Religion being for them the product of argument and evidence, how unwearied should they be in arming themselves with arguments and evidence wholly unassailable! Our author, dogmatizing immeasurably himself, yet shows the weakness of the position held by those who dogmatise immeasurably. But he is much more powerful when attacking the Protestant zealots than when fighting against the Roman Catholic Church. Protestantism makes a parade of the right of private judgment, and insists on free and fearless inquiry. But it does not wish to be taken at its word. Use the right of private judgment, freely and fearlessly inquire, and you are branded as a heretic. The Roman Catholic Church, on the contrary, professes the principle of authority, and is faithful thereto. As long as a Roman Catholic is sincerely attached to his religion, what else can he consistently do except yield in everything to authority? A Protestant, however, is inconsistent unless he thoroughly and impartially examines every theological point, however small, before embracing it. He first embraces a creed and then examines it, or not, as it may be. This is a sterile and repulsive region into which we never willingly enter, and into which we should not now have entered if our author had not, from a sort of unconscious sophistry, so monstrously misstated the religious problem which torments our age. If religion is a matter of authority, then let us obey the authority without murmur. If religion is a matter of reason, then let us never rest till absolute reason is satisfied. But if it is a matter of emotion and of phantasy, then, without regard either to authority or reason, let us enter the temple, whatsoever its name, which most abundantly nourishes our phantasy and our emotion. Herein is not implied indifference to the truth. But truth is what a man troweth; what is in accordance with a man's complete nature and development; and by no other process can universal truth be attained—can universal reason be honoured. Loyal to this doctrine, we do not take up our author's quarrel with the Virgin Mary. Whether regarded as the divinest ideal of woman, or in any other sense, the Virgin Mary is the most poetic fruit of the Gospel, is the Gospel's sweetest, tenderest, most consoling image. And never may this holy image vanish from the human breast.

As a display of dialectical vigor this book may be safely recommended; but the colourless, monotonous style, and the absence of opulent and suggestive thought, will be sure to repel. We frankly avow that we have dragged ourselves time after time to its pages as to a task. More and more respecting the author and admiring his ability as we went along, more and more we dreaded each fresh dose we had to take. But to be just, we must avow with no less frankness that we have a prejudice against all dialectical writers. We could never read even the best of them—that ancient dialectician, whose prose is praised for unrivalled beauty, has always seemed to us dull and cold. Possibly, then, that which we shrink from may fascinate others. In any case it has been our desire to be more generous to our author from the probability of his being neglected through his literary defects. These defects the writer, with marvellous modesty, admits, while claiming to be the revealer of transcendental and stupendous verities, of doctrines without which the world cannot be redeemed.

## ARTICUS.

We have also received: *Passing Thoughts on Religion*. By the Author of "Amy Herbert." (Longmans.)—*Tracts for Priests and People*. No. IX.: *Dissent and the Creeds*. (Macmillan and Co.)—*Fragments of Truth: being the Exposition of Several Passages in Scripture*. Third Edition. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.)—*A Charge delivered to the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Diocese of Lincoln, at his Triennial Visitation in October, 1861*. By John Jackson, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln. (W. Skeffington.)—*A Defence of the Faith. Part I. Forms of Unbelief*. By Sanderson Robins, M.A.—*The Acts and Writings of the Apostles*. Vol. I. By C. Pickering Clarke, M.A. (Bell and Daldy.)—Part IV. of *Beeton's Illustrated Family Bible*. (S. O. Beeton.)—*God's Two Books; or, Nature and the Bible have One Author*. By Thomas A. G. Balfour, M.D. (James Nisbet and Co. Edinburgh; John Menzies.)—*A Brief Examination of Prevalent Opinions on the Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments*. By a Lay Member of the Church of England. With an Introduction by Henry Bristow Wilson, B.D. (Longmans.)—*A pamphlet on Church Expansion and Liturgical Revision*. Reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*. (Longmans.)—*Truth out of the Earth*. By a Military Officer, a pilgrim from the last century. (Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt.)—*Primeval Symbols; or, the Analogy of Creation and New-Creation*. By William Fetherston H. (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.)—*The Book and its Missions, Past and Present*. Edited by L. N. R. Vol. VI. (W. Kent and Co.)—This account of the progress of the Scriptures by the instrumentality of missions is dedicated by its editor to the "British and Foreign Bible Society." *The Sayings of the King; or, Experiences of the Divine Will*. With Introductory Remarks, by the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth. By his Sister. (John F. Shaw.)—*The Works of Thomas Adams; being the Sum of his Sermons, Meditations, and other Divine and Moral Discourses*. With a Memoir. By Joseph Angus, D.D. (Edinburgh: James Michel. London: James Nisbet and Co.) Vol. I.: containing Sermons from Texts in the Old Testament.—*Meet for Heaven: a State of Grace upon Earth the only Preparation for a State of Glory in Heaven*. By the Author of "Heaven Our Home." (Edinburgh: Nimmo. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—*Testimonies to the Most High: Drawn from the Books of Nature and Revelation*. By the Author of "Sunday Evenings at Home." (Dublin: James Duffy.)—*The British Controversialist and Literary Magazine*. (Houlston and Wright.)

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

- A Residence at Nagasaki and Hakodate in 1859-1860. With an Account of Japan generally*. By C. PEMBERTON HODGSON. With a Series of Letters on Japan by his Wife. London: R. Bentley. 1 vol. pp. xxxii.-350.
- Rambles in Western Cornwall by the Footsteps of the Giants: with Notes on the Celtic Remains of the Land's-end District and the Islands of Scilly*. By J. O. HALLIWELL, F.R.S. London: J. R. Smith. 1 vol. pp. 245.
- Travels in the Holy Land*. By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. London: Hurst and Blackett. 2 vols. pp. 338-338.
- Domestic Life in Palestine*. By MARY ELIZA ROGERS. London: Bell and Daldy. 1 vol. pp. 416.
- Recollections of Labrador Life*. By LAMBERT DE BOILEAU. London: Saunders and Otley. 1 vol. pp. 251.

SURELY THERE IS ENOUGH OF VARIETY IN THE FIELD covered by the six volumes of travel and adventure before us to satiate even the greediest appetite for change. From the Land's End with Mr. Halliwell, to the pleasant borders of Japan under the guidance of her Majesty's late Consul at Nagasaki and Hakodate; between the Holy Land under the gentle guidance of Fredrika Bremer or of Miss Rogers, to the bleak coasts of Labrador with Mr. Boileau, the transitions are wide and sudden. Each, however, is full of interest. All will yield up to the reader some contribution to that store of knowledge and experience which is only to be garnered up by reading with a discriminating eye the works of those who have made it their business to "see the world."

The first volume on our list is the pretty, tasteful volume of the late Japanese Consul. There is a great deal of public curiosity about Japan. The suggestive pictures of Mr. Oliphant and Capt. Sherard Osborn, confirmed, and even extended, by the more solid and valuable volume of the Bishop of Victoria, have begotten a very general desire to know something more about that land of flowers and of mystery; of conservatism carried to the *ne plus ultra*; of an oligarchy the like of which is not in the world; of peach gardens, porcelain, lacquer, pretty lasses, and "Happy Dispatch." Every contribution, therefore, to the (as yet) slender stock of literature on the subject should be gratefully welcomed by those whom fate denies the prospect of ever beholding the roofs of Jeddo.

The official position which Mr. Hodgson held in Japan certainly gave him unusual opportunities for observation, and, to do him justice, he does not appear to have succumbed to those blinding influences of prejudice and routine which too often more than neutralise the effect of official opportunities for observation. Although we are not prepared to agree with his expectation, that nothing has as yet occurred likely to interrupt our friendly relations with the Japanese, we are glad to have this gentleman's testimony as to the gentle disposition and conciliatory disposition of this people. Of the commercial advantages to be expected from a friendly intercourse with Japan Mr. Hodgson gives a comprehensive notice when he states that "the mineral wealth of Japan is indeed exuberantly rich; gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron mines are there. The forest trees are magnificent, her giant oaks capable of providing material for fleets. Then her silk and her tea will soon equal those of China."

Mr. Hodgson's volume opens with an interesting and very compact account of the history and present state of Japan and the Japanese. The historical notes must be pretermitted. In a comparative estimation of their characters, Mr. Hodgson gives a decided preference to the Japanese over the Chinese. The latter, he says, "is lazy, indolent, cowardly, and physically weak. The Japanese is active, muscular, and brave." This depreciation of John Chinaman is, perhaps, a little partial; but it is known that the Japanese despise the Chinese, and for this reason we are sorry to see that the English officials in Japan are now permitting their Chinese retainers to insult the Japanese code of manners under the protection of the British flag.

It is impossible to rise from the perusal of Mr. Hodgson's volume without feeling that you have gained a considerable addition to your knowledge of Japan. His notes upon the places and people he has seen, their laws, manners, customs, and religion, are clearly stated, and to the purpose; and the pleasant, chatty letters of Mrs. Hodgson, which contain many observations which could only have proceeded from the proverbial astuteness of the feminine powers of perception, agreeably diversify the interest.

The book is in itself a practical explanation of the reason why Mr. Hodgson is the "late Consul," and not the present. The candour with which he admits the faults of the Occidentals in dealing with this hitherto happy and contented people of the East, must entirely unfit him for service under any Government presided over by a man who has pronounced it as his opinion that the Eastern nations are "barbarians." Mr. Hodgson's account of the result of the treaties is, however, instructive. After describing the coercive measures by which these treaties were wrung from the reluctant Japanese, he continues:

We all know the immediate rush which the other great powers made on the immolated victim; how, with eagle eye, they saw their prey afar off, and how each bettered the other by fresh demands. A destructive volcanic eruption, a decimating cholera at Yedo, and the death of an emperor, sealed and consecrated the Treaties. This was enough to make even Europeans tremble. What, then, must have been the effect on the for-centuries closed Japan and her people? Stupor, awe, and a confirmed conviction that her gods disapproved of the Treaties. And yet, in 1859, when the ports of



Kanagawa, Hakodate, and Nagasaki were opened, what did we find?—the Treaties had been made, and they would be recognised and held sacred. True, it was too late to recede. Force—such a force as the simple Japanese cannot even yet imagine—might have compelled them; but who would have been bold enough to strike the first blow? All Christendom would have execrated the monster and his nation.

The ports were opened, and preparations were made for the reception of the expected but undesired guests. In their ignorance of foreigners, they knew not what to expect; they had all to learn, and their lesson, I fear, has been a rude one. I arrived in June at Nagasaki, and was appointed by Mr. Alcock her Majesty's officiating Consul. My first news was, that even then the laws of Japan had been violated in one of its most sacred and severe ordinances. A Frenchman had carried to China a Japanese mistress. Here was the beginning; these were Japan's new friends, who pledged themselves to the observance of peace and amity, and to respect Japanese laws. All was new to Japan. We, that is, our foreign community, most of them unscrupulous specimens of all the nations they claimed the protection of, wished and expected to find money exchanged as at Paris, custom-houses as well organised as at London, ships as soon and as richly freighted as at New York or Liverpool. Patience was no word in the vocabulary of the new comers. Insults, threats, words of doubtful celebrity, met the quiet and wonder-struck Japanese as often as they endeavoured to pacify their indignant guests.

When too much was exacted, and while the attempted means of exaction were tried ineffectually, then the Japanese pride, not to be curbed by the presence of men-of-war representing all the flags of the favoured nations, was aroused, and complete stagnation of business ensued. Blame not the Japanese: the foreign community are alone to blame. No standard of exchange had been previously arranged; all the moneys of the foreigners were new to the Japanese. There is but one power in Japan to settle these matters, and that power is at Yedo. The currency question was referred to that capital, and by the energy, tact, and patience of our minister, aided by his colleagues, was at last on the point of being satisfactorily arranged.

What then? Merchants, or men calling themselves so, owning only some thousand dollars, put down applications for millions, under the gentlemanly names of "Nonsense," "Snooks," "Jack Ketch," "Walker," "Brown," "Jones," and "Robinson." Our minister nobly and instantly branded this outrage on the delicacy and respect due to the panic-struck officials with the epithets such ignoble conduct justly merited. Yet these were the men whom the unknown millions of Japan were to receive and welcome! They asked from the treasury of Kanagawa, on the 2nd November, 1859, only four months after the opening of the port, exchange in itzabous for 1,200,666,778,244,601,066,953 dollars!!! Was this fair, was it honourable, was this the way to win them over?—to wring out of them a Treaty, and then insult them in their own treasury and in the presence of their officials? Mockery has its limits, even where ignorance is speechless; patience and good breeding may support, but cannot pardon, ridicule and coarseness. Can they like or respect such specimens of their new friends?

What followed? No mint could meet such exorbitant demands. Paris, London, New York, all the capitals united, could not have supplied these exigencies. Exchange was stopped—then trade; then idleness on the part of the foreigners. On the part of the Japanese, one feeling predominated, and still predominates—a regret that they conceded a Treaty to the Americans, a bitter repentance of the signatures of 1854, which the voice of their gods told them plainly was the death-warrant of their former bliss and contentment. The Japanese have gained nothing. They have sold gold at 100 per cent. profit to the foreigner—they have received a few presents; but they are sick of us, and view with wonder no more our fleets, our arms, or ourselves. They may have bought a few yards of flannel, a few bales of Manchester goods, a few toys; in exchange they have offered us, at indescribable profit, nearly all they have to offer. So punctilious were they in carrying out the Treaties, so ready are we to profit by their generosity and abuse their confidence!

They have been insulted; they have revenged themselves. Blood has reddened the Japanese sword, and yet we, unmindful of the provocation, already cry for vengeance. We are the lambs, the Japanese the butchers. Believe it not, my friends in England and France! The Japanese are a race worthy of our esteem and affection. The foreigners they have to meet with have disappointed and wounded them in their pride, their sensibility, their institutions, their habits, their hopes, and their desires. Let England and France pause before ordering one gun to be fired on a Japanese! . . . The future of Japan is yet before us, but all who look can see but one crisis. The Japanese are proud, brave, and courteous; they have been wantonly insulted in their pride, tempted too often to show their courage, and moreover, often treated with contempt by their inferiors, both in manner and respectability. More than half Japan (nearly all the Daimios and nobles) were and are opposed to the Treaties. They are ever at hand to press the Government to expel the hated stranger from their shores. They are said to direct the murders which have taken place at Yokohama, in order that the foreigner may attempt revenge and demand redress from the Government, and then—let me not think of it—either Japan ceases to exist, or the Treaties will be waste paper.

The chapters relating to the Constitution of Japan, the power of the Tycoon, and the vast wealth and influence of the Daimios, or great territorial nobles, are full both of interest and instruction. In all the main points, Mr. Hodgson fully corroborates the statements of the Bishop of Victoria, and his account of a nobility, some of which measure their incomes by millions of pounds sterling a year and are followed by tens of thousands of devoted retainers; of a people which, at need, can produce more than 700,000 armed soldiers, does not lead us to the conclusion that the Japanese are a people to be despised, or that the facility and impunity with which our steamers and long-range guns enable us to batter down their coast cities, should by any means lead us to take undue liberties with them. This, at least, is evidently the opinion of Her Majesty's "late Consul at Nagasaki and Hokodate."

The frontispiece bears two well-drawn figures, very nicely coloured, one representing a Japanese officer in his undress garments, and the other one of those pretty maidens of the tea-houses, clad in striped robe, trousers, and sash complete. Some of the other illustrations are much less happy, and certainly much less attractive; that of "a tea-garden, a maid servant preparing tea," being in every sense a *flat contradiction* to the far prettier figure on the frontispiece.

Mr. Halliwell's handsome and well-printed volume records the results of an antiquarian ramble in Western Cornwall and the Scilly Islands. He is a pleasant companion, and his great stores of know-

ledge as to Celtic history and Saxon literature render him a competent guide. There are no attempts at picturesque description in the narration of his rambles through this land of granite, the land of giants, of King Arthur and his Table Round, of "Tre Pol and Pen," of wrestlers and of miners; but there is a great deal of information which no inquiring visitor to Cornwall should for the future be without; and he may take our word for it that if he puts Mr. Halliwell's volume into his carpet-bag before starting westward, he will find it a most useful and instructive companion.

If Miss Bremer's powers of talk are in any degree proportionate to her capacity of writing, she must be possessed of something like a fifty-woman strength of volubility. When she begins to tell you about anything it is with an evident intention of "telling you all about it." You are to be spared no detail, however insignificant—for it is evidently the first article of this lady's belief that nothing which relates to herself can, by any possibility, be considered insignificant—and if the eggs at her breakfast are amenable to suspicion, or the bed at the hotel does not happen to be perfectly well aired, she will make no scruple about dwelling upon all the petty details of her trifling woes. It must be admitted, however, that there is a large class of readers who are fond of being made the depositories of those little personal confidences, and who would consider it a grievance upon themselves if Miss Bremer were to withhold a single particular from them. The authoress was, doubtless, well aware of this when she wrote, and the accomplished translator, we think it probable, must have borne it in mind when she refrained from superadding the function of editor to that of translator by cutting down some of the exuberances of details. Gossiping writers must take the world pretty much as they find it; and, if their only ambition be to write books which will hit the taste of a large number of readers without too violently interfering with their prejudices, it behoves them too keep without those boundaries which, according to all experience, have been proved to indicate the true path towards commercial success.

The book is called "Travels in the Holy Land;" but nearly a hundred pages of the first volume are occupied by the details of the journey thither, and many more are devoted to such episodic subjects as the doctrines of Confucius, the Buddhist religion, extracts from the Suras, and extracts from the Zenda-Vesta. Passing through the South of Europe, the authoress has an opportunity for a rhapsody about united and regenerated Italy. "Can Christian peoples and states thus die?" she asks, in reply to possible objectors; "I believe not; I cannot, I will not believe it." If Miss Bremer neither can nor will, we are afraid that whatever we may say will have but scanty effect; we are afraid, however, that the "Christian" part of the argument must fail when we find that one all-important part of the programme by which this Christian regeneration is to be conducted consists of the overthrow and despoilment of the chief of the only Christian power which has ever borne sway upon Italian soil. The idea of making the imperishable character of the Christian religion a reason for supporting a movement in Italy intended to subvert the Pope is one for which Miss Bremer may certainly take a patent of originality.

It is at page 87 of the first volume that Miss Bremer gets her first glimpse of the Holy Land. The passages narrating the occurrence are worth quotation, as typical of the entire book:

I have remained the whole day on deck; have conversed a little with the Princess, who is natural and handsome, pious and unassuming, and with the Professor, who is full of humour, kind, and clever; but I have been for the most part silent, with a sense of devotion in presence of the grand, glorious, natural scenes of the day. Words cannot express what have been my feelings. I have not been able either to read or to write, and I now pen a few lines solely that I may repose for a moment from the overflowing sense of life. To be voyaging in this manner, in such an atmosphere, under such a sky—I see a fatherly eye glancing upon me from it—and to voyage to the land whence arose, the spiritual Sun of humanity—it is almost too great a happiness.

In the Evening.—We see Palestine. It lies before us on the eastern horizon, like a lofty cloud-veiled land; and seen in the clear moonlight above the light mist which rests upon the sea, it looks as if floating in the air. We advance towards it very slowly, because there is danger from the shallows along the shore, especially in the uncertain moonlight. We could not in any case land before morning. We must remain through the night outside the dangerous roadstead of Jaffa, which has no harbour. Thank God that it is so calm.

It is now eleven o'clock, and through the whole day the weather has been exquisite—full of solemn grandeur. Such was the spectacle of the sunset. The scattered clouds, which had gathered towards the west, arranged themselves into symmetrical figures of temples and palaces, with arcades and colonnades—one might say the structures of Oriental temples. The sun sent to us his last beaming glance through a lofty portal of golden cloud. It looked just as if it were going down into the palace. When these golden forms paled in the west, the full moon stood aloft beaming upon the eastern heaven. The evening was splendid. . . . Still later, I went alone on deck, and saw through the windows of the saloon, which is on deck, the handsome Princess, seated at the tea-table, by the light of the gas, in conversation with the Professor and the Captain of the steamer—a very little man, no taller than myself, but a clever little man and commander—pleased myself with the beautiful picture, with my own freedom and peace, with the great night-lamp above my head, and the prospect eastward. To-morrow I shall see it much nearer. To-morrow!—Can there be a more delicious feeling than that of unspeakable gratitude!

In much the same style, but with occasional little descriptive scenes portrayed with some elegance, Miss Bremer conducts us over the beaten track of Palestine. With her accounts of the Holy Places there is no need to meddle. Occasionally a bright little social sketch enlivens what would otherwise be unmitigated book-making. Here, for instance, is a lively description of a harem dinner, which almost reminds us of the witty and charming Lady Mary.

On the announcement from the female slaves that dinner was served, the ladies came out in a great company to wash their fingers, in a room within that in which the dinner was arranged; after which they all seated themselves round the table in the Arab manner, as many as could find room, and the rest went out into the saloon, there to wait their turn. And now the courses were attacked with their fingers promiscuously, and in an active manner; they ate out of all the dishes at once, ate all with their fingers, but with a certain calmness and the maintenance of a certain degree of propriety: even the roasted sheep was divided with the fingers, and the stuffing of rice, pistachios, and many kinds of sauces were helped too by the same means. I had firmly resolved not to allow my good relish for dinner to be spoiled by this uninviting custom, for which I was fully prepared; and I must confess that the viands were so excellently cooked, and for the most part so palatable, that I was very well pleased. The mutton was so remarkably delicate and well roasted, that I ate with a right good relish, though it was the fat hand of the lovely Nephisa who tore off and rubbed to pieces a joint of the loin for me, and I took in the same way and swallowed down a piece of *dolma* which Sitti Selma's grand-painted fingers put with the kindest good-will into my mouth. That which really pleased me was the evident delight of our hostesses, and the kindness which prevailed through the entertainment. They sent me, with smiles, a piece of everything that was delicious, with the question *taib?* (good) or *shellabi?* (nice? beautiful?); and when I strengthened the expression by a *kair taib* (very good), they laughed in great delight, and said that I must "write about it." And I should do so willingly, by the mention of various dishes which would not shame our European tables, but I was not able to understand either their names or of what their ingredients consisted. This, however, I do know, that rose-essence played a distinguished part in the after-courses, and rice in the earlier ones. When the first set of ladies was satisfied, they vacated for others, who took their places, and so on, till the whole sixty, with children and flowers, had had their fill. Afterwards they took coffee in the court-yard, in the customary tiny cups, and of such strength as regularly to burn one's mouth.

Verbose and discursive as she generally is, there is, however, a natural grace and a feminine gentleness about Miss Bremer, which makes the critical reader pardon a great deal, and which goes far to render her positively attractive to many who do not care to analyse the causes of their likings and their preferences. Mrs. Howitt has done the work of translation with elegance, and, as we have every reason to believe, with fidelity.

Miss Rogers is, in many respects, the very opposite of Miss Bremer—indeed, the only points of resemblance are feminine grace and feminine liveliness. Instead of diffuse excursions we have descriptions, brief, but graphic and to the purpose; instead of a hundred pages of introductory matter, the second page tells us that on a certain morning Miss Rogers was "looking with strange delight and emotion over the blue sea to the coast of Palestine." There is something in this terse style of coming to the point, which is rather refreshing after Miss Bremer's prolixity. Miss Rogers's knowledge of the domestic life in the Holy Land is based upon some years of residence with her brother, her Majesty's Consul at Damascus. The contents of the volume are almost entirely descriptive, and a few specimens may be profitably selected. The following account of the mysteries of the toilets of the ladies of Damascus, and of their mode of administering the Turkish or hot-air bath, may not be unacceptable to our lady readers.

On subsequent and persevering inquiry among Arab ladies, I found out how it was that the bride's face looked so lustrous. I learn that girls are prepared for marriage with a very great deal of ceremony. There are women who make the beautifying of brides their especial profession.

A widow woman, named Angelina, is the chief *artiste* in this department of art in Haifa. She uses her scissors and tweezers freely and skilfully to remove superfluous hair, and trains the eyebrows to an arched line, perfecting it with black pigment. She prepares an adhesive plaster of very strong sweet gum, and applies it by degrees all over the body, letting it remain on for a minute or more; then she tears it off quickly, and it brings away with it all the soft down or hair, leaving the skin quite bare, with an unnaturally bright and polished appearance, much admired by Orientals. The face requires very careful manipulation. When women have once submitted to this process they look frightful if from time to time they do not repeat it; for the hair never grows so soft and fine again. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why aged Arab women, who have quite given up all these arts of adornment, look so baggy and witch-like. In some instances this ordeal slightly irritates the skin, and perfumed sesame or olive oil is applied, or cooling lotions of elder-flower water are used.

The bride invites her friends to accompany her to the public bath previous to the wedding-day, and sends to each one a packet of henna, two or three pieces of soap, and two wax candles. Angelina is generally the bearer of the message and of these articles, which are always to be paid for. I have now and then accepted such invitations.

Bridal parties assemble and sometimes pass three successive days in the luxury of the Turkish bath. Pipes, sherbet, coffee, and other refreshments are served, and songs are sung in honour of the bride, who is, of course, attended by Angelina, and forms the centre of attraction. Her hair is unbraided, she is slowly disrobed, and then, with her loins slightly girded with crimson silk, she is mounted on high clogs, and led through halls and passages gradually increasing in temperature, with fountains overflowing their marble floors; she is placed on a marble platform, near to a jet of hot water; fullers' earth is rubbed on her head, she is lathered with soap, and brushed with a handful of tow; then hot water is poured over her freely, she is swathed in long towels, and by slow degrees conducted back to a more moderate temperature, and lastly to a fountain of cool water. Her companions in the meantime undergo the same process. Then, shrouded in muslin, crape, or linen, they sit together, smoking, till they are rested and refreshed.

It may be that her desire to be accurate and to avoid all possibility of being misunderstood, occasionally betrays Miss Rogers into being unnecessarily explanatory. When she had written that she was told of some boys who were being carried in procession that they were Moslems, who had "suffered an infliction not observed by the Christians; the Jews have it, and also the Moslems," she might surely have left it to the knowledge of her readers to interpret the exact nature of the infliction. Miss Rogers gives a very bright and life-like picture

of the interior of the harem of Mohammed Bek Abdul, the Governor of Azzabeh, whither she was invited:

They pounced upon me as if I were a new toy for them. They kissed me one after the other, and stroked my face. They had never seen a European, and told me that no daughter of the Franks had ever entered their town before. They said: "Be welcome, oh sister from a far country; this house is yours, and we are your servants." Then they asked me with whom, and how, and whence I had come. The ladies wore full long trousers, made of coloured silk; short tight jackets, made of cloth or velvet, embroidered with gold; and flowers and jewels in their head-dresses. The servants wore cotton suits, and the slaves red cloth. They wondered to see my plain, long, dark riding dress and hat. I told them I wished to change my clothes, as they were wet.

The boys went to order my portmanteau to be brought to the precincts of the harim, and then two slaves fetched it. As soon as I had unlocked it, the ladies, servants, and children, one and all, began examining its contents. In a minute or two it was actually almost empty. Mantles, morning and evening dresses, nightgowns, and collars were passing from hand to hand, and as the uses of them were not known, they were put on in all sorts of fantastic ways. One of the girls took a little lace collar, and placed it tastefully on her forehead; she thought it was part of a head-dress. I was very much amused, but was obliged to put a stop to their mischief, by telling them to put everything back into the box: they did so directly. I had already discovered that Arab women are like children; they almost always submit immediately to gentle but unhesitating firmness.

Then I dressed in the same room; for they said they had not any other for their use. I fancy it was because they wished to see all my clothes and how I put them on, theirs being so very different to ours. They told me that I wore too many dresses at the same time. They wear only a shirt of thin cotton or crape made high to the throat, open at the bosom, and with long wide sleeves. Very full trousers, drawn in and tied round the waist and below the knee, but falling in graceful folds nearly to the ground; and an open short jacket, with a shawl tied round the waist like a sash or girdle. They kindly sent away my wet garments to be dried at the oven, and made a comfortable seat of cushions for me on the floor. One lady made some sweet sherbet of pomegranates and handed it to me. A second brought me coffee in a little china cup without any handle, held in another one (exactly the shape and size of a common egg-cup) made of prettily embossed and chased silver.

Every detail of harem life is described with exact, but not wearisome, minuteness. A little conversation between the visitor from the West and her Oriental hostesses may not be unamusing:

I observed that there was a little whispering and consultation going on among the women, and then Helweh came and sat by me and said, "Are you married?" I said, "No," and they answered, "Why then have you left your father and your mother? are they not kind to you?" I told them how good they were, and how my mother taught me to speak and read and write my own language, and the languages of other people. I tried to make them understand how English parents educate their children.

Werdeh said, "It is much better to marry and to stay at home than to travel about the country; for the dangers are great now in this time of war, and the women should stay at home."

Sit Sâra said, "Werdeh has spoken wisely, why do you not marry?"

I answered, "Ya sitti, there are no men of my country here; how can I marry?"

Sâra then said, "You speak our language like a stranger, but sweetly. An Arab would take you. Why do you not marry an Arab?"

I replied (very much amused), "My mother is not here to find a husband for me. How can I marry?" I thought this would settle the question at once in their estimation; but Sit Sâra said, "I will be your mother, and bring you to a husband. My brother is a Cadi, a great Judge of Nablas; he looks for a wife, he has only three. He will love you because you are white?"

I answered laughingly, "Thank you, oh my mother! what preparations must I make, and when must I be ready?"

Sit Sâra considered for a moment, and then said, "How many camels has your father got?"

I replied, "My father has no camels. In my country there are only three or four living camels kept as curiosities, in a house in a beautiful garden, with servants to watch over them and take care of them. We have a few stuffed camels also, in a large glass-house."

At this they all laughed loudly, and cried, "Oh, most marvellous!"

Sâra continued, "Are your father's olive trees new and fruitful?" "My father has no olive trees." At this they were still more surprised. Sâra said, "Your father has gold. He will give you of his gold, and precious stones, and a red box, full of clothes and towels, some silk cushions, a red wooden cradle, and much soap. My brother has great wealth, and he will give camels to your father for your portion, and gold coins."

On being told that a Queen ruled in England, these Eastern logicians immediately arrived at the conclusion (from which they were by no means to be driven) that, in this country, woman is the governing sex:

I added, "We are governed by a Sultana, named 'Nassirah' (Victoria), a lady so much loved and respected by her subjects, that when she appears in the streets or public places the people cry aloud for joy, and shout, 'God save the Sultana!' Then her face is bright with pleasure and she looks graciously around, bowing her head to rich and to poor alike. And on certain days the nobles, and the learned men and her officers, are allowed to kiss her hand." They cried, "Oh, most wonderful!" and Sâra said, "Is your Sultana a girl?" I answered, "No, she is married; but the Prince, her husband, takes no part in the government." A sudden light seemed to break in upon them, and I found that I had unwittingly given them the idea that the women of England rule and take the lead in everything, and are superior to the men. I could not entirely remove this impression, for they said, "Your Sultana could not keep the sceptre in her hand, if she were not stronger and wiser than the men." One of the women said, "Can your brother, the Consul, write?" I tried to give them a more favourable opinion of my countrymen, but I do not think I succeeded very well, for they still seemed to fancy that women were their superiors.

In the eyes of the sportsman, the "Recollections of Labrador Life," by Mr. de Boileau, will be sure to find favour, for the enjoyment of sport in the various forms of hunting, trapping, and fishing, seems to have been the impelling motive which urged him to the expedition. The descriptions of cod catching, bear hunting, and trapping and pursuing wolves, deer, and other game, are written in a lively, genial style.



## FICTION.

*White and Black: a Story of the Southern States.* 3 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1862.

THE TITLE OF THIS WORK very significantly hints at the fact that it belongs to the class of sensation novels. Indeed the reader will discover, after turning over a very few pages, that the author, in vulgar parlance, "goes the whole hog" in representing, or rather misrepresenting, the mode in which the planters of the Southern States of America live. The book is, in fact, a weak "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—weak in every way save in the ingenious fertility with which the writer, who, we opine, is of the feminine gender, piles horror on horror, Pelion upon Ossa fashion. We have, perhaps, no right to question his or her good intentions in crusading thus with pen and ink against the "institution" of slavery, but we cannot help thinking that if the book be widely read—which, however, is far from probable—it will do more harm than good. It is entirely wanting in fair play towards the South, and we feel all throughout that the writer, having got his enemy down, cudgels, pummels, and hammers him in a way forbidden by all fair rules of fight. Upon ourselves, indeed, the effect of such a work as we have before us is just the contrary to that evidently desired by the author. His ultra hot partisanship of the slaves inclines us to sympathise with the planters. Indeed, there is, in our opinion, only one kind of work more unpleasant than the class to which "White and Black" belongs, i.e., when some defender of slavery sits down and pours out tomes of greasy cant upon the sacredness of the "institution," the tender-heartedness and amiability of slave-holders in general, and the evidently providential adaptability of all human beings who have a drop of black blood in their veins for being converted into beasts of burden. It happens, indeed, that novelists comparatively seldom take this side. It has less poetry about it; though, of course, a great deal of sympathy might be excited, if we could only be made to believe that slaves were now and then in the habit of flogging their masters and taking away their wives and children. The novelist, however, has not found it a good speculation to discover white Uncle Toms among the Southern planters and dingy Legrees among the slaves. He has, therefore, naturally taken, and naturally will continue to take, the other side. We wish, however, we could say that the void had been left unfilled, or at all events that it had not been filled up by persons professing to belong to a sacred profession. It is a fact that of late most of the volumes professing to defend slavery have been written by clergymen. Of this odious topic we need say no more than that when we find Bishop Polk, the Rev. Dr. Seabury, *et hoc genus omne*, mouthing out appeals to the enlightened among mankind about sacred and patriarchal institutions, we call to mind that a certain very unsightly personage is said to be in the habit of occasionally quoting Holy Writ.

The first scene of the drama recounted in these volumes opens at Jeffersonville, in South Carolina; and the writer rarely diverges in his story from the Slave States. Of the plot, all that need be told is, that an Englishwoman, Miss Caroline Annersley, becomes a governess in a wealthy Southern planter's family, and marries the eldest son and heir, Mr. Chauncey Burgoyne. This gentleman outdoes even Dr. Seabury in his love for the "sacred institution," as he not only advocates the revival of the slave trade, but insists that the "mean whites" as well should become bondsmen. Miss Annersley, of course, is an abolitionist, at first of a very tepid character; but, after having witnessed, *inter alia*, the following episodes of slavery, she becomes, and we are not surprised at it, an abolitionist of the John Brown stamp. We do not profess to be like Griffith, "a faithful chronicler," but we think the following catalogue of what Miss Annersley saw during her short residence in one planter's family—all the members of which are supposed to be very favourable specimens of Southern humanity—is enough to show that she became an ardent abolitionist for logical reasons, as she clearly traces every one of the facts to slavery.

1. Southern planters are in the habit of drinking and smoking to such an extent that they would die out if they were not recruited with good Northern blood from time to time.

2. Miss Annersley is an eye-witness or an auditor of several scenes where slaves were flogged and tortured, *inter alia*,

a. Where a slave is flogged until his blood "sounds as if drops of water were falling one by one to the ground."

b. Where a planter named Ellsland—acquainted, we suppose, with the classical episode of Polyphemus and Ulysses—burns out the eyes of a slave, and then burns him to death.

c. Where an overseer gave a slave eight hundred lashes on the bare back, and then "painted his back over with turpentine, and sent him out on Little Black Rock to die in the sun there."

d. Where a Southern lady is in the habit of "dragging a real cat—a live cat—by the tags down the backs of slaves three or four times, and then back the other way."

We have only space to quote a few out of the many incidents of this nature which the hapless English governess is compelled to witness.

3. Planters, even the most virtuous, are in the habit of intriguing with their female slaves, and of selling their own children.

4. Young boys in the South are in the habit of attending cock-fights, bull-baits, "darkey-sales," &c., and in fact of doing everything that is bad.

For these logical reasons Miss Annersley—or rather Mrs. Burgoyne—becomes an Abolitionist, and ultimately converts her husband,

whose conversion, however, does him very little good in this world, as he is shortly after shot by a set of Southern desperadoes, headed by his own brother. At this juncture the story takes leave of this logical and much tried lady, who refuses to return to England at her brother's request, as her "love has been given to an American."

"White and Black" is, at best, an extravagant burlesque of American slave life.

*Through Life and For Life: a Story of Discipline.* By D. RICHMOND. (Routledge. pp. 327.)—A well-written story intended to illustrate the perils of self-will and the habit of rashly giving way to impulse. There are some well-executed illustrations, and in one respect Mr. Richmond's little tale is remarkable: it is the first we have met with which introduces the British Volunteer as a hero. The quarrel between the heroine, Mary Elwes, and the hero, Mr. Tom Dowker, occurs at a Volunteer ball, and there is a spirited illustration of that exemplary youth attempting to force his lady-love from the arm of his rival, private Williamson.

*How to Make the Best of It: a Domestic Tale for Young Ladies.*—by Anne Bowman (Routledge. pp. 416)—is a new edition of a tale which has already enjoyed some success. Its moral is the very sound, if not very novel one, that it is a good thing for young ladies to be useful as well as ornamental.

We have also received a fifth edition of *Eric; or, Little Boy Little. A Tale of Roslyn School.* By Frederick W. Farrar. (Edinburgh: A and Black.)—*Eldon Manor: a Tale for Girls.* By the Author of "The Maze of Life." (Routledge.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Facsimiles of Certain Portions of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and of the Epistle of St. James and Jude.* By CONSTANTINE SIMONIDES, Ph.D. London: Trübner and Co.

SIMONIDES AGAIN! Well, we certainly thought if there was any one who could not show his face again as a literary man, Simonides was he; for, surely, in no other instances have so many forgeries been exposed—so many gross blunders detected—so much advanced without even the semblance of truth, as it were, only to be again cast to the winds; yet here he is again, apparently none the worse; indeed, in many ways, far better off than before, supported, as he now is, by the wealthiest, if not the wisest, of modern collectors, the chosen member of a distinguished northern society, and the pet of the Liverpool press, who have vied with each other to do him honour, and themselves discredit; placed, too, in spite of innumerable warnings, in a position he never held before, and with the opportunity of an uncontrolled and uninterrupted examination of a considerable number of papyri and other MSS.

Yet one would have really thought the very name of Simonides had been enough to scare away alike collectors and publishers, and that no one, professing any respect for literature, MS. or printed, would have allowed such a man to cross his threshold. It only shows how readily in this busy world of ours the greatest delinquencies are condoned by time, which, like distance, seems to lend an enchantment to the career of gigantic impostures, and to invest with a species of wonder or admiration deeds deserving of a very different estimation.

The duty, however, of the press is clearly to keep alive the memory of such evil deeds, as a perpetual warning to others, who, but for this, would be too ready to imitate bad examples. We propose, therefore, to lay before our readers some of the leading facts of the earlier history of Simonides, and as complete a list as we have been able to compile of the different works he has at various periods, either exhibited as discoveries of his own, or claimed some acquaintance with.

Now, the first notice we have of him was some fourteen or fifteen years ago, when he arrived at Athens with a collection of rare MSS., professedly obtained through an uncle of his, who had some connection with the Russian convent at M. Athos. Among these was a copy of Homer, which, on examination, was found to be a transcript of Wolf's edition of that poet, *errata* included. We next find him, in 1851, at Constantinople, talking largely of a Sanchoniathon he possessed, though no one, we believe, ever saw it; of a Greek work on Hieroglyphics, from which he professed to have learnt these abstruse characters, though it would seem to little purpose, as he has failed equally there and in England to give an intelligible translation of any one hieroglyphical sentence. He, at the same time, declared he possessed a MS. with a Cuneiform inscription and its transcript in Phœnician; and a work in Greek, containing a complete history of Armenia—the principal objection to which was the fact, that the names in it, on examination, were found to be not Armenian. Besides these and other rarities he either possessed or discovered, he appears, during his stay in Constantinople, to have predicted the discovery of some curious MSS. in a hole which was at that time being dug near the Atmeidân; a prediction which would probably have succeeded as he desired, had not the workmen observed him poking about the hole, when the attention of the gentlemen superintending the excavation was for a short time diverted by luncheon. We know, further, that as he travelled westward, the number of the rarities he had to exhibit increased, and that he was good enough to favour England with a richer selection than he had ever shown before.

Thus, in February 1853, he brought to the British Museum (to which establishment he was introduced by the late Burckhardt Barker, Esq.) the following list of wonders:

1. Poems of Hesiod on scrolls and written *boustrophedon*.
2. Portions of Homer in extremely minute characters.

3. A Treatise of Aristæus, on small vellum, dated A.M. 6404, A.D. 896, so small as not to be easily decipherable—together with a transcript of the same by himself.

4. Some vellum leaves in 4to. of a work on the Persepolitan arrow-head character, with interlinear Phœnician, and bearing an inscription at the end in Greek letters, stating that the work was an account of the Chronicles of the Babylonians, taken from the Alexandrian Library.

5. A small scroll on vellum, with lines of Egyptian Hieroglyphics, and an interpretation in Greek.

6. Three rolls, purporting to be imperial rescripts of Romanus and Theodorus (*sic*), signed with cinnabar and gold, with a miniature of each Emperor.

The whole of this collection was at once rejected by Sir Frederic Madden as modern forgeries, though Sir Thomas Phillipps, who subsequently purchased two of them, the Homer and Hesiod, maintained, against the judgment of every other palæographer who has seen them, the possibility of their genuineness; nay, more than this, bought some unquestionable forgeries to demonstrate, as he states, the marked difference between these and his cherished Homer and Hesiod!

We know, also, that, owing to the various stories about Simonides then in circulation, a special meeting of the Royal Society of Literature was called in May of the same year, at which he was invited to be present and to exhibit some of his presumed treasures; and that he did attend on that occasion, and exhibited:

1. A MSS. of the first four books of the Iliad, from "his uncle, Benedictus."

2. An Egyptian Hieroglyphical Dictionary, with an Exegesis of Egyptian History.

3. The Chronicles of the Babylonians in Cuneiform writing, with an interlinear transcript or translation in Greek, the letters of which were suspiciously like badly formed Phœnician characters.

The whole of these documents were held by the majority of the gentlemen present to be anything but authentic and ancient MSS.

We know further that, during the same year he paid a visit to the Bodleian library, and met with a reception that did not induce him to repeat his visit; but that, not long after, he proposed for the acceptance of the best scholars of Germany certain works more or less corroborating the theories which some of them had advanced; and that, for a while, he was able to deceive even such men as Bunsen, Lepsius, and Dindorf. In the end, however, there, as in England, his forgeries were detected, though not before some portions of one of his most suspicious MSS. had been edited by Dindorf, and printed for that distinguished scholar at Oxford.

Such has been, so far as we have ascertained, the career of Simonides up to the middle of last year; and, even so far, our readers can hardly fail to have observed that, on more than one occasion, he has brought forward for a second time, in some new locality, MSS. which had been already condemned elsewhere. Thus we find him exhibiting at Athens, to the keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum, and to the Royal Society of Literature, a Homer we have every reason to believe to be one and the same, and that, too, of which Sir Thomas Phillipps became afterwards the fortunate purchaser! Again, to the Museum and to the Royal Society of Literature he offers a work written in the Cuneiform character, accompanied with a transcript, in one case said to be Phœnician, in the other Greek; as, however, we know that his Greek letters, in one instance, resembled badly formed Phœnician characters, we may fairly hazard the conjecture that this literary Janus was really one and the same book. So, too, we find him offering to the same bodies what is sometimes called an Egyptian history, with a Greek interpretation, and sometimes an Egyptian hieroglyphical dictionary, with an exegesis of Egyptian history; and as we know he failed utterly in reading the hieroglyphics on M. Cayol's figure at Constantinople, and the inscription on the so-called sarcophagus of Alexander the Great in the British Museum, we have little, we may say no, doubt whatever that these books, whatever their real title, are identical.

We come now to his most recent deeds, the perpetration of which has led to the publication of the remarkable volume before us; for which, we think, our readers will, nevertheless, be scarcely prepared, even after perusing the somewhat lengthy details it has been our duty to lay before them.

Thus, after a lapse of several years, we find him settled in Liverpool, engaged on the arrangement and interpretation of certain papyri and other MSS., procured, he tells us, for the most part, from Mr. Stobart, a recent Egyptian traveller, and an old collector named Sams; and, if any credit can be given to his statements, we are asked to believe that, in a day or two after he commenced unrolling these documents, he found the following wonderful MSS.:

1. Several fragments of the Gospel of St. Matthew (including parts of first, second, ninth, tenth, nineteenth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth chapters), written fifteen years after our Saviour's Ascension, by Nicolaus the Deacon; that is, forty-eight years after the Birth of Jesus Christ.

2. First chapter of the Epistle of St. James.

3. Concluding verses of St. Jude.

4. Portions of the eighth chapter of Genesis, written in the first century A.D.

5. Ten Commandments, in Greek and Demotic (first century A.D.)

6. Voyages of Hanno (first century B.C.)

7. Page of a work by Aristæus (first century A.D.)

8. Fragments of the Oracles of Zoroaster Magus (first century A.D.)

9. Fragment of Historical Writings (second century A.D.)

All these are papyri.

10. Several Epistles of Hermippus, the son of Eumenides: on the Symbolical Egyptian Writings; on the Kings of Egypt and Ethiopia; on Hieroglyphics and the Kings of Egypt (first century A.D.)

11. Remnants of the Oikistika of Androstenes.

12. A Memoir of Ecclesiastical Acts, in Five Books, by one Hege-sippus; A.D. 180., on papyrus.

13. A Chronology for two centuries after Christ, by Damas of Antioch, written on papyrus, and of the second century. This valuable document we are told, "will likewise be published in fac-simile immediately after the publication of the historical treasures before mentioned"—a promise we do not expect will be fulfilled.

14. A fragment of Thucydides, dated A.D. 11, copied by Thucydides the son of Thucydides, at Alexandria, with reed pen.

15. A fragment of Theophrastus.

Besides these documents, which Simonides professes to have himself discovered among the stores of Mr. Mayer's museum (and if, by chance, we have omitted naming any one, we humbly beg his pardon), M. Simonides speaks of several others, scarcely less curious, which he has seen during some of his rambles through Europe, the majority, if not all of which, all real students of early MSS., will, we feel sure, place in the same category with the discoveries announced above. Of these, he states that he has seen:

1. In the monastery at Mount Sinai, the Gospel of St. Matthew, written by Hermodorus, on papyrus, seventy-five years after the Ascension of our Lord, referring to the copy of that Gospel by Nicolaus the Deacon, already mentioned.

2. In the monastery of St. Sabbas, a MS. of the same Gospel, copied by Stachys, a Deacon of Alexandria, in A.D. 199.

3. In the same monastery, another copy of St. Matthew's Gospel, written by the hand of the Emperor Theodosius the Younger, A.D. 421; on which we may remark that Mr. Curzon mentions having seen a MS. at the monastery of Mount Sinai, a portion of which was said to be in that Emperor's handwriting.

4. In the monastery of St. Dionysius, at Mount Athos, a fourth copy of the same Gospel, written by Nectarius, A.D. 255.

Again, it appears that at a public *soirée* given at Liverpool, on October 19, 1860, in honour of Mr. Brown, M. Simonides exhibited several of these discoveries from Mr. Mayer's museum, and some new curiosities of his own; among these we may enumerate the following:

1. "The earliest Christian MS. in existence," part of the nineteenth chapter of St. Matthew.

2. The sixth chapter of the Acts.

3. Letters of Hermippus to Horons Hephæsternides of Alexandria.

4. Part of the Epistle of St. Jude, fourth century.

5. Several other MSS. of about the same date.

6. Palimpsest MS. Historical genealogy of the kings of Egypt, written by Uranius in the third century; and a copy thereof prepared for publication by Dr. Simonides—one of the earliest Greek MSS. written on paper.

7. Egyptian theological work, in hieroglyphics, with Greek translation by Melampus (*sic*), written on human (female) skin, first century A.D.

8. A Greek poem of Cœnopides, written on prepared human (female) skin, first century A.D.

9. The History of the Seventy-two Interpreters, first century A.D.

10. A tragedy of Æschylus, third century A.D. &c., &c.

Nor was this all: not content with the exhibition in the Brown Free Library, it appears that M. Simonides made a second exhibition of a similar nature on the 1st of November, 1860, at a meeting of the Historical Society of Cheshire and Lancashire, on which occasion he was introduced by its president, "the erudite Joseph Mayer," and read a paper on the "Interpretation of Egyptian Hieroglyphics." We are not aware whether the society has ventured to publish M. Simonides' lucubrations on this subject; but if they have, this document is probably worthy of preservation as a literary curiosity, only second to the newly discovered MSS. It appears further, that Mr. President Mayer himself undertook the exposition of these rarities, and "entered into an elaborate explanation of them, stating that they were now just on the eve of making great discoveries in ancient writings." Mr. Mayer was probably already contemplating the publication of the present work, which, unless we greatly err, will in future make men very shy of accepting that gentleman's judgment on the genuineness of any antiquarian object, and will tend far to bring into disrepute a society which has hitherto enjoyed a good literary and archaeological reputation. It is a bad sign when a society succumbs entirely to the will of its president; yet so must it have been in this instance, or M. Simonides would never have been allowed to call himself, as he does on the title-page of this work, an "honorary" member of it. We will not do Dr. Hume, and the many other excellent and able men who belong to it, the injustice of supposing that Simonides was elected to this position with their good will or support. Yet in so far as they have acquiesced in the proposal of their then president, Mr. Mayer, they have only themselves to blame if their society is the real sufferer. Had they made any inquiries, they might have read Sir Thomas Phillipps's plain admission (in a letter addressed to Mr. Sotheby, and printed in his "Principia Typographica," that some at least of the MSS. he bought of M. Simonides were forgeries, and that he



bought them purposely and knowing them to be so; and more than this, that the gentleman who first introduced M. Simonides to the MSS. room at the British Museum, declined to vouch for him as a fit candidate for admission to the Reading-room. These and many more such facts were perfectly well known in all literary circles, yet the Cheshire Society select this man as a fit subject to receive the highest honour they have to give—that of admission to honorary membership in their body!

So much for the mass of documents M. Simonides has now by him for the entertainment of the lovers of antiquarian curiosities! We are well assured that such a list was never propounded before by any one else, for the acceptance or belief of the world. We firmly believe that such a list will never again be put forth. Why, as a simple matter of fact, there are not half-a-dozen MSS. (with the exception of some Coptic and Hieratic Papyri) in all the libraries of Europe, that can be attributed with any certainty to the fifth or sixth centuries of our era; while of earlier centuries it may be said that there are none known at all; yet Simonides has a large collection of such MSS., some of which, if they had any genuineness at all, would be scarcely less valuable than if they were autographs of the Apostles themselves! Nor, indeed, is this the only, though in itself a very sufficient evidence against the whole of Mr. Simonides' MSS., discovered or seen. But graver complaints remain behind, such as the singular similarity of the execution of the letters in the fifteen lithographs he has given in this book, though purporting to represent writings differing sometimes by centuries. We appeal unreservedly to all students of ancient writing, and especially to all men versed in lithography, to state, if they are not all by one and the same hand. No one, we believe, not an interested party, could doubt for one moment whether they are one man's handiwork, or that they are really productions of the nineteenth century! There is, however, no limit to the assurance with which M. Simonides puts forward his claims. Thus, he strenuously maintains that the portrait he has engraved as his frontispiece is a copy of an ancient fresco at Mount Athos. "The original," says he, "is the work of the fifth century, and was executed by Hierotheus, who is proved to have been a fellow citizen and scholar of Panselenus," &c. The fact being, that if it be really a copy of anything at Athos or anywhere else, it is not one day earlier than the end of the sixteenth century, the style being manifestly later than the time of Raffaele, or Michael Angelo, and in no way whatever to be connected with Byzantine Art.

Nor is this all. At one of the meetings to which we have alluded he himself exhibited the famous Uranius which, as we have seen, created such a disturbance in Germany, and which, he tells us in the present volume, contained "the history of the Kings of Egypt, the author beginning with the foundation of the kingdom, and ending with the reign of Ptolemy Lagus;" adding, "this it is which tried the learned men of Germany like gold in a furnace, and proved them utterly ignorant of antiquity and ready to attack real knowledge as though it were a fraud; . . . for, when I had spoken boldly and frankly before the authorities on the incessant demand of the persecutors of truth, and had defended myself against all their charges, the artful contrivance and plot of certain treacherous Germans was made manifest before the tribunal." And much more of the same kind. What were really the facts with regard to this "Uranius," and with the way in which Messrs. Dindorf and Bunsen were taken in, has been so fully described elsewhere that we need not allude to it any further here. We cannot, however, resist the temptation of warning those who, like ourselves, have no scruple in denouncing this whole work as a tissue of forgeries from beginning to end, of the fate that awaits them at the hands of the chief discoverer: "Likewise those in England," says M. Simonides, "who, during my absence, published a variety of charges against me in the English press, are advised to be prepared to prove their accusations against a man who is ever striving for the cause of knowledge; since otherwise they shall, as do the hogs, 'return in kind more than they took,' as the proverb has it." We own we did not know of this "proverb," nor do we understand it now we have read it. Perhaps, indeed, like the rest of the book, it has been "invented" for the occasion. However, be the meaning what it may, we are quite content to await our fate, and to be classed with such men as "Dr. Cureton, his friend Dr. Tregelles, the *Edinburgh Review*, and the editor of the *Times*;" all of whom, we presume, have shown themselves hostile in some way or other, as well they might, to M. Simonides' pretensions.

In conclusion, we are bound to state that M. Simonides' "discoveries" are by no means limited to Ecclesiastical MSS. We owe to him, he tells us, the first announcement of the invention of the well-known art of daguerrotyping, which he prefers, however, calling "Heliotypies." This remarkable invention he professes to have discovered in a MS. of the eleventh century, at Mount Athos; but adds, judiciously enough, that it is unpublished. Whether or not this discovery could be of any value before the comparatively recent discovery of Iodine, we leave practical chemists to determine. Another claim he makes is to have found, we believe in the same MS., a treatise on the properties of *gun cotton*! (Βαμβακοπυρρίτις!!) This last, he adds, he has himself published at Odessa, in 1843, under the title of *Σημειὰ Ἀκρίτων*; that is, as he adds, "before the pretended German inventor published it as his own discovery; having, as it would seem, read the Greek treatise in the Greek papers, and previously in the pamphlets, and, after trying the experiment, appropriated the invention!"

We doubt much whether practical chemists will accept this story a whit more than that about the daguerrotyping—or that, on examining the Greek of Panselenus, which he quotes, he will be able to assert that any scholar "after a minute inspection heartily glorified God!"—though, doubtless, his "compatriots, the Greek residents of Liverpool and Manchester," if they have, as he asserts, approved the discovery of the gospel of St. Matthew, will be ready to accept any folly he may choose to lay before them. In any case, we trust, if he should be so fortunate as to move to "ecstasies" any more of those who may witness his discoveries, he will treat them better than he did "the brother of Mrs. Banyard, a genuine servant of the Lord, whose name, unfortunately, I do not remember!" and allow the readers of his work, as well as himself, the pleasure of recognising the judgment, knowledge, and taste which could have faith in such a mass of impossibilities.

*Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London.* Vol. I. New Series. London: Murray.

ETHNOLOGY is more widely and successfully studied in this country than in any other; which, considering the vast extent of our empire and the variety of tribes of mankind that it embraces, is not much to be wondered at. Still it has not always been the case that the country with the widest empire has paid much attention to this subject. Ancient Rome has bequeathed to us scarcely any information as to the gentilital characteristics of the numerous nations that she had brought under her rule. Had it been otherwise, how many problems, both as to race and language, might have been solved that now continually rise up to vex and trouble us. "Regere imperio populos" appears to have been its sole maxim, as in later times it was that of the Spanish empire, whose proud boast it was that the sun never set upon its dominions, and yet acknowledged to itself no other duty towards its subjects, or towards science, than that of wringing from the former, by whatever means, those hoards of gold and silver which a ruthless monarch afterwards lavished in the vain attempt to stop the progress of civilisation in Europe. We, too, have our sins to answer for, both of omission and commission, with respect to the aborigines under our sway. Our hands have not been free from blood, nor our souls from the guilt of avarice. And have we not frequently had to pay the penalty of our misdeeds in the great and little wars in which we have been involved in consequence? It is only, in fact, within a comparatively recent period, bounded by the memory of a great many among us, that we have begun to recognise the rights of humanity, in their broadest sense, in dealing with the aborigines of our colonies and possessions, and it is only within the same period that we have set ourselves seriously to the study of ethnology as a science, combining with it in many instances that of comparative philology, by which it has been considerably helped forward.

The valuable papers that have been read, and discussions thereupon that have taken place in the Ethnological Section of the British Association at its various meetings, have brought the subject of ethnology in a prominent form before the public, while the works of Dr. Prichard have been eminently successful in rendering it popular and attractive to the general reader. Another writer, Dr. Latham, whose rare attainments as a comparative philologist we have frequently had to notice, has shown in several works how intimately the subject is connected with his own favourite pursuit. Still, without a society of persons engaged by a common bond of union in fostering the study, ethnology would not have made the progress that we now recognise it as having achieved, and for which we believe that it is principally indebted to the institution of the society whose "Transactions" are before us.

The papers contained in the present volume of the Ethnological Society's "Transactions" are twenty-eight in number. They are, for the most part, exceedingly interesting, and embrace such a variety of subjects that, on looking at some of them, we are constrained to ask, "But is this ethnology?" Such, for instance, are the papers "On Maori Popular Poetry," by W. Bailey Baker, Esq.; "An Account of an Ascent with the Kirghis through the Mountain Passes to their Summer Pastures at the foot of the Snowy Peaks of the Ae-Tou, Chinese Tartary," by T. W. Atkinson; and "Abstract of Observations on the Assyrian Marbles, and on their Place in History and in Art," by Robert Knox, M.D. If papers like these are to be held as contributions to the science of ethnology, we see no reason against its embracing a discussion of the Homeric ballads or the Ossianic fragments, in one direction; in a second, any traveller's account of a visit to the Geysers, or a residence on the Amoor; and, in a third, any description of the Elgin or Budrun sculptures. But the field of ethnology, as now cultivated, is wide enough, and, indeed, too wide, without extending its area to admit of subjects like these. It is the physical peculiarities of nations, their origin and affinities, migrations (if any), religion, language, and social customs, that form the legitimate objects of study in ethnology. At least, so it appears to us. A good definition, however, of what ethnology is, is sadly wanted. We have looked for it in vain in the volume before us, and now take the opportunity of asking Mr. Crawford, as President of the Society, to put forth some reasonable definition of it in which all may be brought to agree. It is always well to mark accurately the boundaries of any science; and if this is to be done in the case of ethnology we know of no one so well qualified to do it as the learned President. There are three of his contributions in the volume before us, each of them distinguished, no

less by their extensive learning and research than by their manly independence. Mr. Crawford is, we believe, almost the only writer of note in this country who has had the hardihood to express himself as opposed to the generally received theory of the unity of the human race. Prichard and Latham, we know, maintain that theory à l'outrance, and their authority is continually appealed to by the clergy and others as confirmatory of the Biblical view that the whole human race have sprung from a single pair. The American school of ethnology, founded by the late Dr. Morton, whose views have been principally expounded by Messrs. Gliddon and Nott, broke away from the Biblical theory altogether, and adopted that of several primordial centres of creation for the human race. It is thus—and thus only—they say, that it is possible to account for the great varieties found to exist in the animal man. Professor Agassiz, indeed, goes the length of asserting that man is distributed over the earth like the fauna of the animal kingdom as recognised by naturalists. Mr. Crawford appears to have quite adopted this theory. "The distribution of the species of the human family over the earth," he says, "seems to bear a striking analogy to that of plants and animals. In these the genera are often the same, but the species for the most part wholly different in different localities. In the same climates and the same altitudes the animals, for example, are generally different in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. . . . It is the same with the races of man; for we find the five continents inhabited by men as different from one another as their respective lower animals." In another place he says: "That the races of man, when originally called into existence, were suited to the respective climates and localities they were created to inhabit, is consistent with the order and wisdom of Nature. It is, however, of the nature of the different races to have a less or more extensive geographical range. The range of the Esquimaux would seem to be confined to the hyperborean region, beyond which they are never seen; and it is as difficult to imagine them living under the equator as it is to fancy Malays, who in physical form bear them a considerable resemblance, to exist within the Arctic circle." But if Mr. Crawford is a staunch advocate for the variety of race *ab initio*, Mr. Dunn, a writer in the same volume, and who has also examined the subject with much and patient attention, declares in favour of the unity of our race. Both physiology and psychology, he contends, favour this view, and he quotes the late Professor Forbes against the theory of Agassiz. "With Prichard, Latham, and Forbes," he says, "my own mind at present rests in the conviction so well expressed by Dr. Carpenter, that the supposition of a number of distinct 'protoplasts,' one for each principal region of the globe, is not required to account for the extension of the human family over its area, and that it does not afford any assistance in accounting for the phenomena of their existing distribution."

The other papers of great importance in this volume are on "The Assyrian Origin of the Izedis or Yezidis," by W. Francis Ainsworth; "Contributions to the Miaothe Ethnology of Europe," by Dr. Latham; "On the Manufacture of Works of Art by the Esquimaux," by Sir Edward Belcher; "On the Miaothe or Aborigines of China," by W. Lockhart, Esq.; "On the Physical Characteristics of the Jews," by Dr. Beddoe, &c. These, and indeed many other papers in the volume, will well repay perusal; and we congratulate the Society upon its having launched this new series of its "Transactions" with so fair a prospect of success.

#### CHRISTMAS BOOKS AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

TO WHOMSOEVER may be ultimately accorded the glory of welcoming with poetry, clad in gorgeous covering, the merry times that precede the nascent year, for this week, at any rate, the palm must be presented to Messrs. Bell and Daldy. More delicate paper, more pleasing type, more gallant binding, flashing with magenta and gold, the mind of man could scarcely conceive, and the heart of man could scarcely desire, than embellish *Christmas with the Poets*. Nor must we forget to mention the illustrations from the pencil of Mr. Birket Foster, which add their graceful charms to song and carol, and descriptive verse. The editor, under the impression that critics will fall foul of him for introducing into his collection many pieces which are unworthy to take rank as "poems," has followed "numerous illustrious examples," and forestalled criticism by admitting the fact, and excusing himself on, we consider, the very sufficient ground that every piece that cannot lay claim to "the higher appellation of poem," illustrates "in some degree an interesting bygone custom," or describes "some feature worth preserving, connected with the Christmas celebrations of past or present times." We can say for ourselves, that we should not have felt inclined, particularly at this season, to spy out small defects in a book of so prepossessing an exterior. The verses range from the Anglo-Norman period to the present time, and close appropriately with a noble extract from Mr. Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Nor has the editor failed to point an occasional moral. The sad effects of too much "jolly good ale and old" are not passed over; though we fancy that a volume *de luxe*, such as this, is hardly likely to find its way into the hands of persons who over-indulge in malt liquor. We cannot but regret that in a collection of Christmas verses no place should have been found for Horace Smith's exquisite lines, beginning:

The mill is frozen in the stream,  
The church is hung with holly;

but, of course, one cannot have everything "that pretty bin."

*The Gorilla Hunters: a Tale of South Africa*—by R. M. Ballantyne (T. Nelson and Sons, pp. 422)—is drawn mainly from M. du Chaillu's volume. Selecting some of the most exciting adventures

in that celebrated work, Mr. Ballantyne has very coolly handed them over to a party of adventurous hunters, consisting of the narrator (Mr. Rover), and three companions, named Jack, Peterkin, and Makarooroo. These three worthies camp out in the forests of Equatorial Africa as if they were enjoying a nocturnal picnic in Richmond Park, and meet with a great variety of exciting adventures among gorillas, lions, elephants, and negroes, all bearing a decidedly strong likeness to the adventures of M. du Chaillu. The volume is bound in red and gold, and is plentifully illustrated.

*The Young Painters; or, Tales of the Studio* (L. Booth, pp. 244) is a prettily got up little volume, with some well-executed illustrations by Mr. T. Bolton. It sets forth the early stories of some of the chiefs in art, for the most part those who rose from the poorer classes, and achieved fame in spite of fate. The heroes of these pages are Michael Angelo, Corregio, Murillo Gomez, D. Teniers, and Watteau. Another half of this volume is entitled *The Young Musicians; or, the Secret Power of Music* (L. Booth, pp. 224). The youthful heroes of tuneful celebrity are Palestrina, Tartini, Lambert, Haydn, Naumann, and Mozart.

*Jack Manly; his Adventures by Sea and Land*—by James Grant (Routledge, pp. 436)—adds another to the many contributions which that author has made to what may be called the literature of the lads. The scenes of the numerous adventures described varies, like the lines in Bishop Heber's hymn,

From Greenland's icy mountains,  
From India's coral strand.

There are several well-executed illustrations.

*Cortez and Pizarro: the Stories of the Conquest of Mexico and Peru*—by William Dalton (Griffin, Bohn, and Co. pp. 499)—is the title of the volume which Mr. Dalton, in pursuance of a custom of now some years duration, offers to the youthful public. It is a *resumé* of the histories of the two great Spaniards who conquered Mexico and Peru, re-written in a very graceful style, and with an appreciative spirit. In his preface, Mr. Dalton acknowledges his indebtedness to the old Spanish chronicler, Bernal Diaz, as well as to the more modern pages of Prescott, Washington Irving, and Mr. Arthur Helps. The text is very fitly illustrated by some cuts, by John Gilbert, executed in his boldest and most vigorous style.

*The Work of God in Italy; detailing the Revival and Spread of Evangelical Truth in that Kingdom*. By the Rev. W. OWEN. (John F. Shaw and Co. pp. 246.)—When we say that we very greatly object to the method of interpreting the passing political events which is adopted in this book, we trust that we shall not be misunderstood. That the Hand which wrote the Law upon the Tables of Stone now holds the universe in Its palm, we do not for a moment doubt; but we gravely doubt, indeed we deny, the right of man (who has but a finite understanding) to claim for a political change the seal of Almighty approbation, merely because it happens to be in accordance with his personal views. When, therefore, in these pages we read such words as these: "General Garibaldi, who was raised up by Divine Providence to be the deliverer of Naples and Sicily," we protest against a political intrigue, which (setting aside the high personal courage and unselfishness of Garibaldi) was undoubtedly based upon trickery and double-dealing, being attributed to the direct interposition of the Divine Will. A portrait of Father Gavazzi, engraved after a photograph, serves for a frontispiece to the volume.

*Double Acrostics*. By Various Authors. Edited by K. L. (James Hogg and Sons. pp. 184.)—A neat and welcome little handbook for a favourite Christmas pastime. Much, however, must be left to the imagination of those who play at it. A "double acrostic" is an acrostic which involves a riddle; some go still beyond this, and make the final as well as the initial letters of the solution of each line conducive to the solution of the entire acrostic. Thus (as explained in the preface) the writer of a "single acrostic," would deal with the name of Ann somewhat after this style:

Ask you what my secret care?  
None but thou can'st heal it, fair!  
None other save me from despair.

According to the preface, the next step would be to deal with the name thus:

1. The strongest Greek.
2. 'Tis hard to speak.
3. The human beak.

But the preface supposes that everybody would give as solutions to these problems two problems: 1. Ajax; 2. No; 3. Nose. We think, however, that the word *Ham* would be just as easily obtained by—1. Hercules; 2. Anthropomorphitanismicalization; 3. Magistrate. As we observed before, much must be left to the imagination of the players.

*Riddles in Rhyme, a Book of Enigmas, Charades, Comedrams*. Edited by EDMUND SYER FULCHER. (James Hogg and Sons. pp. 260.)—Another handbook of a favourite Christmas game. The riddles are for the most part well constructed, and may be safely recommended as an agreeable kind of intellectual gymnastics.

*Wooley's New Map of the Seat of War in the Confederate States of America*. (H. Clarke and Co.)—We have only one objection to this map, but that is fatal to a good opinion of its utility; it is not mounted upon linen, calico, or canvass. Maps which, being intended for use, are issued upon paper can last only a few days.

Messrs. De la Rue have issued their various series of *Red Letter Diaries* and *Improved Memorandum Books* for 1862. (Thomas De la Rue and Co.)—In usefulness these diaries are not surpassed; in the elegant style in which they are printed they are not approached. The table of contents to these little tomes, so invaluable to the man of business, contains an immense variety of useful items. The same firm have also issued their beautiful *Improved Indelible Diaries* for 1862; elegantly bound in Russia and Morocco, and ornamented so as to fit them either for the pocket of the dandy, or the reticule of the fine lady. These also contain a large amount of information upon all manner of subjects, with a diary, cash account, leaves for indelible memoranda. The frontispiece of all these useful books for this year is a double view of the total eclipse of the sun of the 18th of July, 1860, taken by Warren De la Rue, Esq., F.R.S., at Rivabellosa, Spain, showing the lunar prominences.



We have also received the eighteenth thousand of *Riddles and Jokes: a Collection of Riddles, Enigmas, Charades, Rebuses, Anagrams, Jokes, &c.* Compiled and arranged by Edmund Routledge. (Routledge, Warne and Routledge.)—A seasonable, and evidently very popular guest by the Christmas hearth.—*The American Rebellion: its History, its Aims, and the Reasons why it must be Suppressed. An Address delivered at Mount Kisco, New York, on the 4th of July, 1861.* By John Jay, Esq. (Trübner and Co.)—*Indian Railway and Indus Flotilla Guarantees Examined and found to be Delusive.* By James Mills. (W. Wilson and Co.)

### THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

"**FRASER**" opens with another instalment of Mr. Mills's profound essay on "Utilitarianism," in which he traces the connection between Justice and Utility. A paper on the "Duties of England to India," points out the reasons for the Unpopularity of the English rule. There is an article on "Mexico," which comes strangely to us from pages which so often contain words of truth on political subjects. Referring to the imminent intervention of the Allied Powers, the writer says:

It is difficult as yet to discover the exact part which England is to play in the approaching crusade, and it is probable that Spain has ultimate objects in view which may interfere with the policy of one at least of the allies. The *Times* correspondent, writing from the city of Mexico, who may be considered to represent the opinions of the British residents, regards the triumph of the Liberal party as the best guarantee for the preservation of peace, and points to General Doblado as the statesman who ought to be President; while it is well known that every Spaniard in the Republic is a partisan of the reactionists, and that the Spanish Government will never cordially recognise any but a Conservative ruler. The residence of General Miramon at Madrid during his exile, and his recent departure for the scene of his former struggles, indicate the close connection of the Conservadores with the mother-country. If it should turn out that the ministers of Queen Isabella are acting with an *arrière pensée*, and that they seek to play again upon a larger stage the comedy of annexation which was so successful last winter at St. Domingo, the people of this country may finally regret that they ever countenanced that expedition which is at present so much in favour.

Are the Powers of Europe prepared to do for Mexico what the Italian Government has found such a difficult—though in its case a necessary—duty in the kingdom of Naples? Is it imagined that a few thousand troops can succeed in suppressing brigandage over the whole extent of that enormous territory? Are they willing to protect the inhabitants against the incursions of the Northern Indians, and to crush the insurrections which may be expected to break out in every provincial town? If they are not, what will have been effected by the present intervention, beyond the introduction of a new element of discord?

We should very much like to have it clearly explained what was the exact nature of the "difficult duty" which the "Powers of Europe" had to perform towards Naples. As far as we understand that matter, an expedition of an irregular kind was organised against the Crown of Naples by a soldier not in the recognised employment of any recognised government. That soldier was, indeed, repudiated in express terms by the only government which was supposed to be able to gain any immediate advantage from his proceedings—the Government of Sardinia. Although, in spite of that repudiation, it afterwards appeared that that soldier was in reality supported privily by that government, and also by governments which pretended to be in amity with the King of Naples (to wit, France and England), it was held out as a pretext that that soldier was acting in the interest of the subjects of the King of Naples against their own legally appointed sovereign. Afterwards, when the irregular expedition proved successful, Sardinia came forward to avow what she had previously repudiated; and France and England, first of all by their acts, and secondly by their formal words, recognised the usurpation. This, if we understand aright, is what "the Powers of Europe" have done in Naples; and we can only say, that if they are about to repeat the same operation in Mexico, we do not think that they will be in as good a condition to lay down doctrines of international law in the case of the *Trent* as we could have wished them to be. The article on "Shakespeare, and his Latest Revivals" is a commendation of Fechter's *Hamlet*, a condemnation of his *Othello*, and a withering accusation against all Mr. Charles Kean's Shakespearean parts. Of Mr. Kean's late performances the writer says:

But never, perhaps, was a more pitiable spectacle presented to a Drury Lane audience than the plays produced there last winter during the performances of Mr. Charles Kean. It was not alone that the scenery and costume were beyond measure contemptible. In the presence of careful stage arrangements and good acting these might have been overlooked. But both the stage arrangement and the acting were bad beyond belief. The miserable declamation and utterly unreal and affected style, which had in some measure escaped notice on a crowded stage and in the midst of pageantry, stood out in ghastly prominence. Mr.

Kean's satellites, whom he has schooled into all the vices of his own manner, showed themselves in all their native weakness; and Mr. Kean himself, in the exaggeration which was there perceptible of all the defects which had distinguished the performances of his earlier career, proved how much he had become the victim of that vicious system of which he had long been the master spirit, and under which he had sacrificed nature and poetry to false glitter and melodramatic effect.

Of this his *Hamlet* was a signal example. Apparently regarded by Mr. Kean himself as one of his best parts, the critics during a long series of years have told us that it was a performance not only unrivalled, but perfect. They told us so again last season, when Mr. Kean re-emerged to "the upturned wondering eyes" of his admirers upon the stage of Drury Lane. The *Hamlet* of Mr. Kean's early days was a showy performance: the action was showy, the declamation showy. It had all the cleverness which a natural aptitude for stage effect gives to all this gentleman's performances; but it was entirely without poetry or truth. Mr. Kean's *Hamlet* in 1861 has all the vices of his youthful performance indurated and engrained in such a degree that, in the absence of the youthful aspect, it seems altogether of a coarser fibre. It is a hard, commonplace, stagey reading of the part, very attractive possibly to those who think the best acting is that which is the farthest from nature, but as unlike the young Lord *Hamlet* of Shakespeare's imagination as it is possible to conceive. A young prince sulking about the Court of Denmark, as he depicts him, would have been a nuisance so intolerable that every one must have been anxious to get him out of the way. Rosenkrantz would have cut him; Horatio declined the discomfort of his acquaintance; and most assuredly Claudius, a gentleman not accustomed to stand on trifles, and who in this case would have been sure of strong backing, would have felt it necessary to get rid of him on any terms. Mr. Kean labours undoubtedly under great disadvantages. He is not "the mould of form," and his deportment, either from want of that natural grace for which his father was conspicuous, or from bad stage habits, is more that of "the harlotry player," than the high-bred and sensitive prince. The repose of the gentleman is never indicated; he thrusts himself into prominence when he should be retiring; he attitudinises, he distorts his features in the most meaningless and unpleasant way, dropping his jaw, and gazing vacantly into vacancy, whenever he wishes to express mental abstraction; he shouts with superfluous energy, he deals in the most redundant gestures, does everything, in short, which a man of *Hamlet's* temperament and culture would not do. The performance is an inharmonious tissue of shreds and patches, full of clap-trap effects and showy emphasis; but presenting no development of the man *Hamlet* under the novel and trying circumstances which pass before our eyes. Everything is set and artificial, glaring and unreal. His first entrance on the scene is made with a demonstrativeness unbefitting to the situation. King, queen, and court are sent on before; and when they are all ranged along one side of the stage, Mr. Kean stalks on and takes up his position in the centre of the scene, as if he, and not Claudius, occupied the throne of Denmark. *Hamlet's* very first speech, in reply to his mother's remonstrance, is spoken with a tone and emphasis utterly foreign to the situation. Here, as indeed throughout, Mr. Kean's sole aim seems to be to send home what he thinks the strong speeches of the part with a kind of sledge-hammer force, without considering whether, under the circumstances, this is consistent with probability or not. There is no gradation, no ebb and flow of emotion, no reserve; and therefore, when passion is called for, it is so mere an echo of ill-judged vehemence, previously squandered on what should have been calmly handled, that it loses all its effect. The miserable ambition of making "points" to catch applause—that vice of the incapable actor trying to imitate the grand and intuitive culminations of passion by which true genius electrifies its audience—besets the whole conception. Even in the presence of the ghost, it betrays Mr. Kean into absurdities of action and delivery. He cannot talk of "the ponderous and marble jaws" of the monument from which the restless spirit has escaped, without drawing forth the words as if the whole weight of the cenotaph hung upon each particular syllable. Again, the declaration that the ghost cannot harm his soul, that "being a thing immortal as itself," is given with the old stage start and strut, which may be very effective with the upper galleries, but is quite unseemly in the presence of so awful a manifestation. An actor capable of interpreting Shakespeare could not fall into absurdities like these. It is not that he would merely scorn such cheap effects; they would be for him simply impossible.

The only source of greatness in acting—entire sympathy with the nature to be portrayed—is wanting throughout Mr. Kean's whole performance. We see merely the actor; we catch no glimpse of the true prince of Denmark. Mr. Kean is thinking of his effects, when he should be leaving them to find an outlet for themselves. Thus it is that we miss in him all those natural transitions from feeling to feeling, which are so subtly modulated in the *Hamlet* of Shakespeare, and which were left by him to be wrought by the performer into perfect expression by play of feature, inflection of the voice, and by action. Of this nicety of touch we find nothing in Mr. Kean. His lights are glare; his shadows, gloom; his tenderness is unmanly; his pathos, maudlin; his passion, rant.

There is an anecdote now current that Mr. Kean, on a late occasion, said to an interlocutor, "Not seen Fechter! Oh! you should see Fechter. He is so funny." So we say to him, "You should read *Fraser*. It is so funny!"

We have also received: *The Dublin University Magazine*.—*The Journal of the Statistical Society*.—*The Ecclesiologist*.

## EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

### EDUCATION.

*Public Education. Why is a New Code Wanted?* By "OMEGA." London: Bell and Daldy. pp. 32.

ALL WHO ARE ACQUAINTED with those prominently engaged in elementary education, will have no difficulty in naming the author of this very able and temperately written pamphlet. We place it next in importance to that of Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, and, in the calm, easy manner with which it exposes fallacies and dispels sophisms, it is capable of doing, perhaps, more efficient service than the exhaustive pamphlet of the author of our present educational scheme. The ease with which the writer of the pamphlet before us proves point after point in lucid sentences, that have also the strength of proverbs, is very

remarkable. Its style is also so temperate, that while it convinces it will not offend. Speaking of the injudiciousness of employing imperfectly trained teachers, the writer observes: "No man can teach all he knows. No man can teach even the humblest rudiments of instruction unless he has gone far beyond those rudiments. All other things being equal, the best teachers, even of the most simple elements, are those whose knowledge is the most extensive. The goodness of a person's teaching depends on the range of illustration at his command, on the thoroughness with which he has studied the collateral branches of the subject he teaches, and, above all, on the life and mental activity with which he goes about his work. As a matter of experience it is abundantly proved that the best students—those who have taken the highest certificates—are those whose

schools are best organised, and whose lower classes are best taught. It is also certain that they train the most efficient pupil teachers. . . . The more intelligence a man brings to bear on any particular work, the better he is likely to do it. . . . Why is it that, while in every other department of intellectual work we never hear of a man being educated above his business, we are to hear of it in the department of education itself?"

In regard to the conclusions of the Royal Commissioners, that the common elements were neglected in favour of "more ambitious subjects," the writer adduces the opposite concurrent testimony of her Majesty's inspectors, who not only have no interest or motive to conceal deficiencies, but whose occasional trenchant exposure—as, for instance, Mr. Brookfield's amusing examples—of defects, furnishes a proof of their being by no means biassed in favour of schools, and also of their being ready to report upon cases of ignorance or neglect. The aggregate of their testimony proves that the common rudiments are well taught, and increasingly well taught, and also taught most efficiently in those schools in which the higher instruction is given. Indeed, it may be safely affirmed that imperfect instruction in the elementary branches is seldom found in our elementary schools but among the *worst*, which are those in which no efforts for higher instruction are made. "Where the master has received the best training, and the higher classes are most intelligently taught, and the children are best instructed in geography, grammar, or history, there the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic in the lower classes is invariably the soundest and most effective. If it were not so, the Committee of Council has the remedy in its own hands. It has steadily directed the attention of its inspectors to the importance of looking after elementary subjects, and it has done this with the happiest results. By continuing to do this, it will still further check all tendency to pretentious and unsound teaching." As Sir J. K. Shuttleworth observed, a circular letter from the Council-office would have answered every purpose. The "paying for results" plan, on which the new code is professedly based, is shown by the writer to be misapplied and misunderstood as laid down in the code. And in regard to the further development of voluntary effort, the writer shows that such effort has increased most satisfactorily by the stimulus of Government grants, and that the diminishing of such grants would check, and in many cases paralyse, voluntary effort. "The inspectors are not informed on what grounds the Committee of Council is suddenly inspired with such confidence in school managers that it withdraws all the conditions by which those managers have heretofore been bound. But the statement has given great satisfaction to the persons who object on principle to all Government grants. They say, not unnaturally: 'Why did you not find this out before?' but they welcome the announcement as one step towards the withdrawal of State aid from education altogether."

Instead of detracting from the results of the present plan, the author says: "It has succeeded almost beyond expectation," and "every reason which justified its commencement applies more forcibly than ever now to urge its continuance." Respecting the alleged breach of faith with certificated teachers, the writer observes: "It is of importance that moral as well as legal obligations should be recognised. There is no class whose sympathy and loyal co-operation in the work they have undertaken is of more importance to the State. But if the nation expects zeal and energy from the schoolmaster, it should not, at least, treat him with exceptional unfairness, and deny to him the sort of consideration which is freely given to proctors and Government clerks whenever an abrupt change of law affects their pecuniary interests."

It has become fashionable to say that the money of the State should only be applied to the common rudiments of education, on subjects beyond which it ought not to be expended. If this be the new discovery of the Council Office, why are there such large grants made to the department of science and art for the teaching of "ambitious" subjects exclusively? Students as well as teachers need only go to South Kensington to receive liberal rewards from the educational fund. We are not asserting that this money is badly spent, but surely the poor pupils of our elementary schools ought not to be debarred from gaining, where possible, a knowledge of the elements of science, while the upper departments of scientific instruction are unsparingly subsidised for the benefit of pupils who can better afford to pay for them. The author concludes: "But the new code does not attempt to modify or improve the details of the old. Its object is not 'revision,' but *revolution*, for it abandons all the principles on which its predecessor was based. If carried into effect it will burden the clergy, alienate the teachers, deteriorate the schools, and dishearten all who hoped to improve the quality of our public education. In such circumstances it is surely not impertinent to ask the country and its rulers seriously to weigh the 'previous question,' and to pause until it has been answered—'Why is a New Code wanted?'"

**THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT** plunged both Universities into the grief which has been felt by the whole nation. At Cambridge the feeling was of even a more personal character, on account of the intimate connection which his Royal Highness had held with that University as its Chancellor. All the Christmas festivities at the Colleges have been, of course, postponed, to the additional grief of the College servants, who will be great losers, in a pecuniary sense, by that postponement. The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge summoned a Congregation on Thursday to declare the office of Chancellor vacant; but, of course, nothing will be done towards electing

a successor to the Prince Consort until after the funeral. Several persons have been publicly mentioned as likely to be candidates for that high honour, but the general voice of the press concurs to select Lord Palmerston and the Duke of Buccleuch. We believe, however, that the former nobleman has not the slightest chance, and that a feeling very generally prevails at Cambridge that it would be not only derogatory to the University to elect one of her sons who has derided and spoken evil of her in the House of Commons; but that it would be a deliberate insult to the memory of the Prince Consort to elevate into his place the man whose policy he spent his life in opposing, and who in return did all that in him lay to render his Royal Highness unpopular, and to reduce him to a nonentity in the State. Another name, we believe, is mentioned down at Cambridge as more likely to be popular there than either of those which have been named. If the Duke of Devonshire, who, under the name of Cavendish, was second in the Mathematical Tripos, were to be nominated, it is possible that he would succeed, and it is certain that he would be a better successor to the Prince, and more fitly represent the Scholarship of his University than Lord Palmerston.

**Oxford.**—There will be an election of two Fellows at Queen's on Sat., the 25th of Jan. In the election to one of the Fellowships especial weight will be given to proficiency in the physical sciences.

The Vinerian Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. James Bryce, scholar of Trinity College, who obtained a first-class in Classics in Moderations in Easter Term, 1860; and also gained the Gaisford Greek Prose Prize in 1860. In the class list of Law and Modern History, just published, his name appears in the first class.

Congregations for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees, will be held as follows in Lent Term, viz.: Tuesday, January 14; Thursday, February 6; Thursday, February 20; Thursday, March 6; Thursday, March 20; Saturday, April 12. Candidates for degrees are required to enter their names in a book kept for that purpose at the Vice-Chancellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of Congregation.

In a Congregation held on Tuesday, Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College, was approved of as Perpetual Delegate of Privileges. At the same Congregation various degrees were conferred.

The Mathematical and Physical Science class list has been issued by the Examiners.

Mr. H. Nettleship, B.A., Scholar of Corpus, has been elected to the vacant Fellowship of Lincoln. He was first-class Classic in the Moderations, Michaelmas Term, 1859; and second-class Classic in the final examination, Easter Term, 1861. In 1859, he gained the Hertford Scholarship and the Gaisford Prize for Greek Prose.

**Cambridge.**—On Saturday, the 7th of December, the testimonial subscribed for by the pupils and admirers of W. Hopkins, Esq., F.R.S., was presented to him in Pembroke College Hall. Professor Stokes presided. The testimonial consisted of three magnificent silver-gilt dishes for a dessert-service. The friends of Mr. Hopkins will add to this noble gift a hope that he may long live to enjoy it, and be blest with that prosperity which his great merits deserve, and which will be necessary to enable him to cover them with plenty.

There will be an examination at Gonville and Caius, in April next, for two Scholarships of 60*l.* per annum each, open to all students who have not commenced residence in the University, and who are under 20 years of age on the first day of examination. One will be awarded for proficiency in classics, and the other for mathematics.

The subject for the Hulsean Prize for the year 1862 is, "The Mutual Influence of Christian Morality and the Stoic School."

The Kaye Prize, founded by the friends of the late Bishop Kaye, and given once in four years, will be given in 1862 for the best essay on "The Genuineness of the Book of Daniel," to be sent in on or before October 31.

The subject for the Camden Gold Medal for the present year is "Alexander ad Hyphasin."

The subjects for the Members' Prizes for two best Latin essays for Bachelors of Arts, and the same for Undergraduates, are as follows: For the Bachelors—"Clarendonus et Macaulaius Historici inter se comparati." For the Undergraduates—"Quosnam fluctus ex edificis Deo sacris reficiendis decorandisque percipiat Ecclesia."

Sir William Brown's Three Gold Medals.—Subjects for the present year are: 1. For the Greek verse, lyric metre, "Bella, horrida bella." 2. For the Latin ode, Alcaic metre, "Archimedes Sepulchrum." 3. For the Greek epigram, *Εἰς τὰφον τῆς μακαρίτης Οὐκιστορίας-Μαρίας-Λαδοίκης, ΟΥΚΙΤΟΡΙΑΣ, τῆς τῶν Βεργιάνων βασιλίσσης, μήτρεος.* 4. For the Latin epigram, "Ocyor cervix."

The Porson Prize.—The subject for the present year is Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," Act V., Scene II.

Fye, fye! unknt that threat'ning unkind brow;

to the words

My hand is ready, may it do him ease.

N.B.—The metre to be *Tragicum Iambicum Trimeterum Acatalecticum*. These exercises are to be accentuated and accompanied by a literal Latin prose version. All these exercises to be sent in on or before March 31.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

**EXETER HALL.**—The Sacred Harmonic Society gave their first ante-Christmas performance of "Messiah" on Friday, the 13th inst. So pressing were the public for admission to hear this undying oratorio, that, long before the doors were opened, every place was taken by the "card." The singers engaged were Mme. Guerrabella, Mme. Sinton-Dolby, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The first-named lady's appearance at Exeter Hall evoked considerable surprise among those who are familiar with the demands that Handel makes on a leading soprano and the qualifications of the singer as exhibited in English opera at the great temple in Bow-street. A few



lusty voices in the body of the hall tried hard to create a sensation in favour of the lady, but the thoughtful listener felt more inclined to regret that a better voice and a more fitting exponent had not been provided for the occasion. "Memory will bring back the feeling." Mme. Sainton-Dolby went through the contralto music in her usual emphatic and truly artistic style, and the other principals left nothing on which the fangs of adverse criticism could fasten. With so well drilled a chorus as that of which the "Sacreds" boast, it would have been a marvel indeed if the concerted music had fallen short in any particular of effectiveness. Mr. Costa conducted, and Mr. Brownsmith presided at the organ.

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.**—The interest in the "Puritan's Daughter" neither "bates nor dwindles," and the probability is, that with the aid of an afterpiece characteristic of Christmas time, much change will not be requisite for some time to come.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—December the 16th was indeed a day of gloom in London. The voice of melody and the sound of instruments appeared to have been totally silenced by the sharp arrow that the Great Destroyer has recently discharged from his quiver. The Monday Popular meeting stood adjourned for the next evening. On this occasion the director put forth a programme of "various masters," the executants being Miss Arabella Goddard, Mme. Florence Lancia, MM. Vieuxtemps, Ries, Paque, Lazarus, Webb, Severn, Hutchings, C. Harper, and Winn. Strange as it may appear to those who believe that such strictly classical and erudite music as that of which the programme chiefly consisted must necessarily be *caviare* to the general ear, it is no less true that the entertainment was received throughout with unanimous applause, and that certain pieces elicited very enthusiastic demonstrations of approval. Doubtless the extraordinary number of executants, and their high professional standing had much to do with the genuine triumph of the classic muse. The contrast between works of merit and the ponderous heaps of rubbish which assume the name of music, must become wider and wider in accordance with the number of times that they are fairly represented. Hence the growing popularity of these weekly meetings at St. James's Hall. Foremost on Tuesday's paper stood a quartett by one but little known, even by report, in England, viz., Frank Krommer. This fertile composer produced symphonies, quintets, quartets, trios, &c., with great rapidity during the closing seven years of the last century. The quartet selected on Tuesday is known to a few chamber concert players as the one in B flat (No. 3, Op. 34), and is accounted a favourable example of the genius and capabilities of its author. Placed in connection with the highly exalted works of Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Spohr, &c., the Moravian composer soon "pales his ineffectual fire." The septet of Beethoven in E flat, noticed a fortnight since, was "repeated by general desire." Mendelssohn's trio in D minor (No. 1, Op. 49), for piano-forte, violin and violoncello, a work known to every musical amateur, commenced the second part of the concert, and was so superlatively played, that the audience would have been delighted with a repetition. But Beethoven's sonata in C minor (Op. 111), for piano-forte alone, evoked still greater manifestations of approval. As the last sonata of Beethoven, independently of its intrinsic merits, it will ever possess a deep interest for pianists and amateurs of every grade. But how few are to be found capable of interpreting rightly so stupendous a composition! Miss Arabella Goddard addressed herself to the difficult task, and executed it in the most triumphant manner. The vocalists were Mme. Lancia and Mr. Winn, whose songs Mr. Benedict accompanied—need we say how?

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—On Monday a competition for the "Potter Exhibition," took place according to announcement. Six students presented themselves, and the election fell upon Mr. G. H. Thomas. The board of examiners consisted of Mr. Charles Lucas (chairman), M. Saiton, Messrs. G. A. Macfarren, F. R. Cox, H. Lazarus, Walter Macfarren and F. B. Jewson. The examiners complimented M. A. Williams and Mr. S. Weeks, for the proficiency arrived at in the respective branches of the art to which they had more especially directed their attention.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

**ON MONDAY NEXT** all the theatres will be closed, as a mark of the public mourning for the irreparable loss of the Prince Consort.

As is usual when Christmas approaches, and the various houses are occupied with the preparation of their Christmas novelties, very few new pieces are appearing at the theatres. A little trifle called "Margery Daw" has been produced at the Adelphi, and is very well acted by Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Kate Kelly, Mr. Billington, and Mr. David Fisher. At the Olympic a little farce has been based upon the popularity of the overrated and much be-puffed "Deerfoot." On a former occasion, some fun was extracted out of a prize-fight by little Mr. Robson acting the part of the gigantic "Benicia Boy;" now Mr. Robson is mistaken for the "Seneca Indian." On the night of first appearance an additional interest was lent to the piece by the appearance of the real "Deerfoot" in a private box, supported by his backers and some of his "competitors." Surely this is Barnumism in its worst form.

We are happy to hear that Mr. Halliwell is getting on slowly but well with his Shakespearian scheme, and that not only does he not despair of being able to carry it out in the face of all criticisms upon its magnitude, but that he is animated by the most lively expectation of realising it at no distant date. As, after all, it is a good work, who shall not wish him God speed? The sums already collected considerably exceed 2000*l*.

Balfé's last opera is to be produced at Paris this winter at the Grand Opera.

The indisposition of Mme. Goldschmidt is stated to be the chief reason for the discontinuance of a series of concerts, in which she was the principal vocalist.

Australian papers announce the arrival of Mme. Anna Bishop at a very low pecuniary ebb. She left St. John's, New Brunswick, for Victoria, in August. The civil war in the States had not only brought her into straits, but nearly all the artistes and entertaining proprietors in the disturbed districts were suffering severely from the demon of discord.

The Sacred Harmonic Society have deferred their repetition of "Messiah;" and Mr. Martin's second performance of the same oratorio, which stood on the paper for Monday, is postponed for a week, in consequence of the obsequies at Windsor.

The next Monday Popular Concert will not take place till the 13th of January next.

*Notes and Queries* has given the following as an explanation of the practice of employing military guards at the theatres attended by royalty. It is extracted from Victor's "History of the Theatres of London and Dublin," 1761, page 106: "In London, in the year 1722, a riot was committed at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn-fields by a set of profligate young men of quality, which shut up that playhouse for eight or nine days. But the Legislature (by the King's direction) entered so warmly into the affair, that the rioters thought proper to make the suffering manager ample satisfaction; and his Majesty ordered a guard to attend that theatre from this accident, which Mr. Rich enjoys to this day."

*Galignani* says: The gross receipts of the theatres and other places of public amusement in Paris during the month of November amounted to 1,539,647*fr.*, being 31,975*fr.* more than in the corresponding month last year. This gives 61,585*fr.* for a month's receipts, in a city with not much more than half the population of London—a result which (we are inclined to imagine) would be found to very much exceed the London accounts, if they could be got at. The accounts of the French theatres and places of amusement are obtained through the duty upon the receipts for the benefit of the poor. To cheat the Government officials in the assessment of the *droits des pauvres* is so penal that no manager dares to run the risk of giving false returns. By this means, the poor author also is protected as well as the poor pauper, and that wholesome system is thereby enforced which ensures to the French authors a fair share in the produce of a successful piece; which enables them to make large sums by their pieces; and which, therefore, attracts men of great talent into the dramatic profession. When English authors see their way to adopting this system—in other words, when the Dramatic Authors' Society gets into the hands of men who have no reason to fear the consequences of competition—they, too, may know what it is to make their fortunes by dramatic composition, and we may once more know what it is to have an honest, original, unstolen national drama.

#### ART AND ARTISTS.

**THE RECENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE HONOURS** to the students

at the Royal Academy should not be allowed to pass with the mere mention of the names of the successful competitors, when possibly something like a moral may be gathered from an event in the school intensely interesting to the youthful student, and not without its concern for those who have the prospects of art amongst us ever in mind. We believe that some of the best friends of the Academy would agree with us in owning that the School of Art is neither so good as it was in former times, nor so good as it ought and might be. It is not, of course, to be laid to the blame of the Academy, that all the born geniuses in art are not found amongst their *alumni*, for this would be simply to utter the old scepticism as to whether all academies are not positively repressive rather than encouraging to the growth of art—or, to speak perhaps more precisely, to the production of great works. There is little doubt that academies foster much mediocrity, and this unfortunately is the crying sin of our times in art. We see in every exhibition the signs that many men have been "brought up," as the saying is, to be artists to whom nature has not vouchsafed the slightest gift of genius. They paint pictures and they carve statues certainly, but it is to supply the demand for such and such objects as are in request, as "furniture pictures" and "decorative statues." Art is really not much concerned in works of this kind; neither are the aspirations of artists likely to be more elevated under the remunerative influences of art-unions and such-like avenues towards which the artists launch the productions which they, in a very natural spirit of contempt, call "pot boilers." Now, it is rather notorious that the Academy have, of late years, more than once found themselves unable conscientiously to award the high honour of a gold medal to their students in the higher branches of art. The silver honours are scattered freely and without hesitation, but the aspirants to the gold fail to reach the mark. This year, however, shows some improvement, for three out of four gold medals were awarded, as follows:—In historical painting, the subjects of which were set from the "Merchant of Venice," Mr. Donaldson took the prize for his "Trial Scene;" in sculpture, Mr. George Slater gained the prize for a group representing "Adam and Eve in remorse," as described in "Paradise Lost," this subject being also chosen by the Academicians; and in architecture, upon the design for an Exchange, Mr. T. H. Watson was the successful competitor. But then comes the remarkable point, that not one landscape can be pronounced worthy of any reward, much less of the Turner gold medal. So we are left to the reflection, that, although the English landscape school is the most renowned in the world, and by far the most advanced in that line of art, yet none of the Academy students promise to follow in the steps of the great master who holds out to them at once an honour in the school and a splendid example in his own life and works. It occurs to us that there is positively no teaching of landscape art in the Academy, and, therefore, we are expecting impossibilities from the young cockneys who, probably, cannot see the difference between an oak tree and an elm, and who have never watched the changing hues of the ocean and the mountains. Even Turner himself, when he assumed the duties of a teacher, positively lectured upon perspective! To paint landscape is as much a

gift as any other style; but there is that to be learnt by inspiration from the grand examples of Nature's own work which elevates the artist's mind, whether he is to become an historical painter, a sculptor, or a pure landscape artist. It is precisely this kind of teaching, by the infectious influence and sympathy of great examples, not only in works done, but in the doing of those which the student sees before him being created by the master hand, which seems to be wanting to the Academy system. The schools of design provided by the nation are open to the utilitarian crowd, and the ranks of the Academy pupils have no doubt been thinned by them, but the academicians might take the higher ground if they would; they might choose a superior class of students from out of the drawing-school, who would do honour to a more intimate and confiding species of instruction. It was to be regretted that the President, Sir C. Eastlake, was unable to address the students; such an opportunity is too good to lose; *en revanche*, we are encouraged by seeing that the Academy, in admitting four female students, is not insensible to the liberal impulses which should especially spring from the culture of the arts.

The "Turner Gallery" having, after near ten years of doubts and difficulties, become a part of the National Gallery, in accordance with the wish and last testament of the great painter, we naturally, after having so narrowly escaped the forfeiture of the invaluable bequest, begin to inquire whether all the pictures given by Turner are safe in the keeping of the proper authorities. The oil pictures we know are; and, happily, it is universally admitted that they are far better seen and more worthily displayed than in the miserable tunnels of South Kensington; but where are the unrivalled water-colour drawings? Turner's will expressly says that, unless his works were deposited and exhibited at the National Gallery within ten years after his decease, the bequest should become null and void. The nation has to thank Lord Overstone for saving us from the mortifying predicament of having the whole bequest seized by the heir-at-law of Turner; and, notwithstanding the assurances that the trustees of the National Gallery have retained power over any pictures exhibited at South Kensington, it would be satisfactory to know that the drawings as well as the oil pictures are absolutely safe from the contingency of a law suit. Turner died in December 1851.

Mr. Richmond, R.A., has received the commission for the monument to the late Bishop of London, Dr. Blomfield; and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have granted a site in the south aisle of the cathedral.

The proposal to erect a monument to William Tyndal, the translator of the Bible, is at present in suspense; only 200*l.* have been subscribed, and this sum is quite inadequate. Those who choose may withdraw their subscriptions, and the remainder it is now proposed to expend upon a fountain over a well near the house where Tyndal was born.

Mr. Gibson, R.A., whose reputation stands so high amongst the names of modern sculptors, has, it is well known, been occupied for some years past with strong predilections in favour of coloured statuary. The coloured "Venus" which was to come from his studio at Rome has been long expected, but the great man has not hitherto been able to satisfy himself that the last touch of finish had been conferred upon his work. Rumour now again says that the statue will make its appearance amongst the sculpture at the Great Exhibition; and we hear that Mr. Gibson is so determined that his work shall bring the question of coloured statues to the test, that every part of the figure will be tinted in the natural colours—"Venus" is to be represented "to the life." We suspect there are many who, like ourselves, will by no means regret the experiment, although long familiarity with the antique sculpture as we see it, and the routine of modern work, may have established a sort of prejudice in favour of the pure form of the plain marble. The archaeologists may assure us that the ancients did colour their statues, and we may even admit this without parting with the feeling which we have for the pure beauty of form, or committing ourselves to be bound by their example. Let us await Mr. Gibson's "Venus," and see what his Promethean skill can do. Meanwhile, it must be owned there is a border-land where the imagination and the intellect take up the work from the sculptor, and the road to this does not lie in the closest imitation of appearances. After all the infinite bestowment of manual skill we suspect that, like the old sculptor, our modern would have in vain despair to dash his chisel at the figure, and say, "Come! now speak." Still, remembering with lively interest those remarkable works by a French sculptor of the most advanced ideas, M. Cordier, exhibited early in the present year at the French Gallery, and which carried imitative sculpture to the farthest point short of wax modelling, it will be impossible not to regard Mr. Gibson's attempt with great respect and interest.

The Architectural Association offer the following prizes for the session 1861-2: Two guineas for the best set of sketches finished on the spot, from Westminster Abbey, St. Mary Overies, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Banqueting-house, Whitehall; to be sent in by the 16th of Sept. 1862. Besides several prizes for designs, the association offer one for an essay on "Fire-proof Construction and its Artistic Treatment."

Mr. Hogarth, the well-known print-seller, has very properly cautioned the public against certain print-hawkers who are going about obtaining money under the pretence of being employed by him.

It speaks well for the progress of art that at the Royal Institution, whose halls have hitherto been the resort of science and literature, two courses of lectures on Art are to be given after Easter. Mr. Newton gives four lectures on Ancient Sculptural Art, and the Rev. G. Butler three on the Art of the Last Century.

The Florence Exhibition closed on the 8th of this month, and is very generally considered a success, although the money received in admissions will not cover the expenses incurred by the Government in undertaking the exhibition. In an art point of view, the Italian display has not been remarkable, but in new mechanical inventions and in some objects of art-manufacture there were some striking instances of superiority, of which we shall probably see something in our International Exhibition. Amongst the artists, a curious kind of discontent has arisen out of the award of medals made by the jurors. The honours were bestowed so liberally that they have been thought too common to be acceptable to those who considered themselves *la crème*. The artists published an

anonymous protest, first, against the constitution of the jury, and when the award was made they came out with a long list of names—all successful medalists—declining the honour, and refusing to recognise the adjudication. The position is a most unfortunate one for the Commissioners, who wished to mark both their own and the public estimation of the artists' works, but it is pretty evident that they erred on the side of kindness and forgot the severe purposes of criticism. Thus it is not difficult to see how the discontent has arisen, and the circumstance is a strong argument in favour of a high scale of merit with few prizes.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

### MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

THE MEETINGS of the learned and scientific societies appointed for the past week have all been put off, as a testimony of respect to the memory of the Prince Consort.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Dec. 10; Prof. Busk, F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. Alfred Newton made some remarks on the recent additions to our knowledge of European oology, and illustrated them by exhibiting a series of eggs from his own cabinet. Mr. Newton also exhibited one of the hybrid wild ducks commonly called *Anas bimaculata*, produced by a cross between the widgeon and wild-duck. The Rev. H. B. Tristram read a list of the Mollusks of the Bermudas, being the results of an examination of about 150 species in his own cabinet from these islands, and a collection of about thirty species presented to the Society by Colonel Freeman Murray, late Governor of the Bermudas. Dr. Günther described a new species of *Plectropoma* from Australia, which he proposed to call *P. Richardsonii*, and exhibited some specimens of charr from Wales, Ireland, and Cumberland, amongst which he had detected a new species proposed to be called *Salmo Grayii*. Dr. Günther also presented a paper by Dr. P. Bleeker, entitled "Conspectus Generum Labroidorum." Dr. Sclater made some remarks on the ocellated turkey of Honduras, of which one example was living in the Society's gardens; and read a paper on the genus *Elainea* belonging to the family *Tyrannidae*, in which the characters of some new species were given. A paper was read by Dr. Dunker entitled "Solenacea Nova Collectionis Cumingianae." Mr. Bartlett exhibited and made some remarks on a young Polar bear born in the Society's gardens. Mr. G. R. Gray communicated a list of the birds collected by Mr. Wallace at Waigion, Mysol, Matabello, and Gagie islands, with descriptions of new species. The Rev. H. B. Tristram exhibited a snake from Pekin (*Bungarus*, sp. —), and a series of pipits obtained in England, amongst which he believed himself able to recognise two *Anthus obscurus* and *Anthus spinoletta*. A letter was read from Mr. Robert Swinhoe, corresponding member, accompanying some specimens of mammals from China.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Dec. 14; Lord Strangford, Pres., in the chair. Besides various donations of books made to the society by different contributors, a selection of seventy-seven silver coins was presented in the name of his Highness the late Rao of Kutch, who had intrusted to General Jacob the whole of his large collection, from which the society might choose any that would usefully augment the series in their possession. They are principally coins of the Süh and Gupta dynasties of the Surashtra. A paper by J. Muir, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., on the "Indian Materialists," with remarks on freedom of speculation in India, was read by the Secretary. Mr. Muir gives passages from the Särva Darsana Sangraha, the Vishnu Purana, and the Ramayana, illustrative of the tenets of the Chärvākas (Materialists). He cites others contained in Manu's Institutes, where mention is made of Nestikas (Nihilists), Pashandis (heretics), and revilers of the Vedas; but he is unable to state how far back in Indian literature the seat of the Chärvākas can be traced. It is evident, he remarks, from some of the hymns of the Vedas (see Müller's "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature") however, that Theological speculation has been practised in India from a "very early period." In fact the whole of these hymns, even those the most artless, poetical, and anthropomorphic in character, may, in a limited sense, be regarded as speculative. Sākya Mūse, the founder of Buddhism, is by many authorities regarded as having merely carried on a work commenced by others of an atheistical school, and may be proved by the comparison of the principles of the two systems. In the early centuries of the Christian era, these atheistic sentiments widely prevailed in India. If, as is asserted, the adherents of the Parva Mimamsa have abandoned the belief in a future life as well as in a God, they can only practise their Vedic ceremonies for the advantages these are thought to procure in the present life, and the singular fact arises that the votaries of the Vedic rites have adopted the speculative opinions of the very Materialists by whom these ceremonies were so keenly denounced.

### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

THURS. ...Philological. 8. Royal Institution. 3. Professor Tyndall, "On Light" (Juvenile Lectures).  
SAT. ....Royal Institution. 3. Professor Tyndall, "On Light" (Juvenile Lectures).

## MISCELLANEA.

ON MONDAY NEXT the British Museum, and all other public offices and institutions, will be closed, in consequence of the funeral of the Prince Consort. According to custom, the Museum will also be closed during the week beginning January 1st, for the purposes of arrangement and cleaning.

Mr. Charles Dickens has lately been resuming his "Readings" in the provinces. Last week and this week he has been reading in Lancashire, and wherever he has been large audiences and immense applause have been his reward.

Mr. Oliphant, Lord Elgin's late Secretary in the Embassy to Japan, and the author of an amusing volume on the expedition, has been offered the British Consulship in that Empire. It is stated, however, that he has not yet accepted it.



THE

## BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' &amp; PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

THE torrent of new books, though still great, has somewhat abated this week. We have Mr. Hullah's History of Modern Music, printed from his lectures delivered at the Royal Institution; Mr. Thomas Wright's History of the Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages; the second volume of Mr. Howitt's History of England during the last Hundred Years; Miss Meteyard's Hallowed Spots of Ancient London; and the Memorable Women of the Puritan Times, by the Rev. James Anderson. In poetry, there are Hon. Mrs. Norton's La Garaye; Mr. Theodore Martin's translation of Dante's Vita Nuova; and Mr. D. Rossetti's translation of the Early Italian Poets, together with Dante's Vita Nuova in the original metres. The other week we had two versions of the Odyssey, and in this we have two of the Vita Nuova. Dr. Vaughan, of Doncaster publishes a volume of sermons, consisting of "Lessons of Life and Godliness." There are two novels: the Castleford Case, by Miss Frances Browne; and the Fire-Ships, a tale of the last naval war, by Mr. W. H. G. Kingston. Mrs. Hugh Blackburn, whose pencil is well known by the initials "J. B.," issues a book of "Birds Drawn from Nature," and Mr. Matthias Levy his History of Short-hand Writing. The dialect of Leeds and its Neighbourhood, illustrated by tales and conversations of common life, is the subject of a volume published by Mr. J. R. Smith of Soho-square.

The fashion which has for some years prevailed in Christmas books we said, was changing, and their production was consequently declining. If we take a stroll through the publishers from Cornhill to Piccadilly, the fact will become evident. First, at Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. we find one hundred photographs from Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, taken by Mr. Francis Frith, and inserted in a small quarto set round with descriptive text by Mr. Joseph Bonomi and Mr. Samuel Sharpe; and turning into Bishopsgate, at Mr. Bennett's another volume of photographs of Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain, described by Mr. and Mrs. Howitt. These books of photographs whilst finding their best market at Christmas, have yet claims which would secure attention at any season. In the Row there is scarcely a Christmas book. Messrs. Trübner and Co. have done nothing this year. Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co., show us, from Edinburgh, Dr. John Brown's story of "Rab and his Friends," exquisitely illustrated by the pencils of admiring readers; and Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons, a beautiful edition of Michael Scott's "Tom Cringle's Log," which is all we ask in the way of an enduring and elegant book. In St. Paul's-churchyard we see, at Messrs. Griffith and Farran's, "Spiritual Conceits," or selections from the writings of the Fathers and old English poets, a gorgeous book, illustrated by Mr. W. H. Rogers; and "The Wisdom of Solomon," extracted from the book of Proverbs, printed on pages illuminated with gold and colours. In Messrs. Longman and Co.'s temporary refuge on Ludgate-hill we discover no new Christmas books, but several excellent old ones from former years. Crossing over to Messrs. S. Low and Sons we find the Psalms of David set in ornamental borders by Mr. John Franklin; a Selection of Songs and Ballads, by the Poets of the Elizabethan age, with pictures by Mr. Birket Foster; and Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets, illustrated by Mr. John Gilbert. Messrs. G. Routledge and Co., extensive producers of Christmas books in the past, have but one this year, consisting of selections of Sacred Poetry, made by the Rev. R. A. Wilmot, and illustrated by Mr. Hunt and others. In Fleet-street, Messrs. Bell and Daldy content themselves with an improved edition of their "Christmas with the Poets," illustrated by Mr. Birket Foster. In Covent-garden, Messrs. L. Reeve and Co. are getting ready a volume containing one hundred photographs of English and Native Life in India, by Capt. A. N. Scot; and Messrs. Macmillan and Co., have no book specially designed for Christmas, but over the typography and paper of all their issues they exercise such a dainty care, that they always possess that neatness which is thought essential in a gift-book. In King William-street, Mr. Manwaring alone, among the booksellers, has done anything for Christmas; and his is a volume of "Romantic Episodes of Chivalric and Mediaeval France," by Mr. Alexander Vance. Through Piccadilly we walk fruitlessly: Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Messrs. Hatchards, and Mr. Hotten, and Messrs. Moxons in Dover-street, have nothing new to show which comes under the head of Christmas books. Mr. Murray's edition of Mr. Smiles's Lives of the Engineers, will be heavily run on as a gift for the season, but that is only a happy accident of its beauty and excellence. We have left unnamed many houses, such as Messrs. Parkers, who have been unaccustomed to adventure in Christmas books; nor have we named children's books, nor alluded to Messrs. Day and Son's numerous volumes of lithographs; but our walk serves to prove that Christmas books, in the luxuriance of former years, have met a check. But we must not forget Miss Procter's "Victoria Regina," lustrous as the flower whose name it bears; and so beautifully printed by Miss Faithfull's female compositors, that a spiteful man-printer had to remark, "It is so well done that had you not told me I should never have known it was the work of women."

The export trade in French books still suffers chiefly on account of the civil war in America. For the first ten months of the present year the falling off has been 1,270,800 francs, and for the month of October alone, as compared with the same month in 1860, 318,600 francs. The market is thoroughly stocked with illustrated works in anticipation of a brisk market for New Year's Day—the great day in France for giving and receiving. The woodcuts in some of these works, albeit most of them are intended for youngsters of both sexes, are of a very superior style of execution. Among recent publications of a higher order, we have: "Causeries Scientifiques, &c.," by Henri de Parville; a new edition of the "Histoire de l'armée et de tous les régiments," by MM. Adrien Pascal et Jules Decamp; two numbers of "L'Armée Suédoise," published by A. Franck; the eleventh edition of "Le Monde avant la création de l'homme," from the German of Dr. Zimmermann. The "Biographie Universelle (Michaud)" has reached the thirty-first volume, containing names from Nog—to Pal—. Thiers is understood to be engaged on a pamphlet on the American question. The third number of the "Atlas du Cosmos" has been issued, the necessary complement to the works of Humboldt and Arago. The maps of physical geography bear every mark of having been carefully prepared. The well-known house of Didier and Co. appears with three new works: "Histoire de Louvois et son administration," by M. C. Roussett; the "Campagnes de Julius César dans les Gaules, études d'archéologie militaire," by M. de Sauley, in two volumes; and "Histoire du roman dans l'Antiquité," by M. Chassang. A splendid folio, which may be of service to the decorator, and which, when completed, will be composed of one hundred engravings, is entitled "Decorations intérieures et meubles des époques Louis XIII. et Louis XIV.," by Adams. A book which cannot fail to be useful to booksellers and literary men is announced as in the press, "La littérature moderne, 1850-1860"—a complete dictionary of all the French works published between those dates; edited under the direction of M. Alfred Morin. The first number is promised for April next. The work will be completed in January 1863.

The German press is prolific, for the season, in books of interest, with the usual amount of pictorial editions of works intended for the young. Art is now a necessary adjunct to a book; that is to say, a New-Year's Book, without illustrations, is no book at all—for young masters and mistresses. But, independent of books for the occasion, we may note a well-printed translation of Shakespeare's "Sonnets," by Friedrich Bodenstadt. Whether the translations are equal to the beauty of the typography, we have not had sufficient time to say. The volume is quite new. It is only by opposing a verse from Shakespeare with a verse from the translator that the matter could be made plain. "Der Wechsel des Lebens," by F. W. Hackländer, is a well-written book. Whether all will agree in his conclusions remains to be seen. There are three volumes, with prints. Those who have a liking for the mysterious will find it in "Die mysterischen Erscheinungen der menschlichen Natur," by Maximilian Pertz—all about ghosts, witches, and magic; "Die Sprachverwirrung zu Babel," by Franz Kaulen, is rather beyond our beat. It may be stated, however, that it is a linguistic-theological examination of Gen. xi. 1-9; an examination into the confusion of languages—a subject on which many men of learning have confounded themselves.

Among the interesting works which have just appeared we notice one on Spain, by the Baron Karl von Thienen-Adlerflycht, "In das Land voll Sonnenschein"—a pretty title, and appropriate to the country. Hr. Thienen entered Spain at St. Jean de Luz, travelled through all the Basque provinces, visiting the principal towns and cities; he went next through Navarre, then across Aragon. He visited all the Southern States and the island of Majorca. His book abounds in the most interesting and best selected information, literary, historical, artistic, agricultural, &c., on this most interesting country. His compact volume concludes with the popular Basque tale of "Maitagarri," which, we are told, he has also dramatised. It is the history of a fairy, who dwelt in a hall of crystal at the foot of the Pic d'Anie, and it was her pleasure to make all the inhabitants of the neighbouring valleys happy, and for the love of the Basque shepherd Luzai she was burnt to death, for the law of fairyland forbids that any of its inhabitants should assume the human form and nature, and love with an earthly love. But this did Maitagarri—the law of love stands higher than that of fairies, and her resolution is expressed in the concluding verses of the tale, which we venture to give in vulgar prose: "Is love then forbidden! I follow the call of my heart, of fate, and declare myself free from the cold and heartless thrall of magic. I shall be like mortals, to laugh and weep, to do—to love." This is the most important book on Spain which has appeared for some years, affording much valuable information respecting its industry, agriculture, and the social condition of the people. "Aus den Tirolerbergen" is the title of a work by Adolf Pichler. He takes us on a pleasant foot-journey among his native mountains and valleys, discoursing by the way of Alpine plants

and the chamois, of brooks and streams and forests, and of the Tyrolean peasantry, who, by the way, are rather astonished that strangers should come merely, as it were, to see their glaciers, the biggest one of which they would readily exchange for the smallest piece of a lean meadow. They are a very good people, however, very hospitable, fond of images of wood and stone, and much given to fable—"Lust am Fabuliren"—chiefly respecting ecclesiastical matters. They tell, for example, of a certain Hr. von Milser zu Seefeld, who was so proud that he desired to have a bigger consecrated wafer to himself than any given to the peasants, and so, when he approached the steps of the altar, they became soft as wax, and he sank up to the neck before he could have his guilty wish gratified. How certain tithes in our parish happen to be paid to the priest of another parish came thus about. The chief proprietor of the parish of Kolsass, like many in the district, lay sick of the plague, and he sent to the priest for aid. The latter, who was fearful of the infection, showed the sick man the host instead of giving it to him. The farmer happened to recover, however, and every year afterwards which he lived he carried his tithes past the window of the priest of Kolsass that he might see them only, and then went and deposited them in the parsonage of Mils. The priests, though they handle the breviary, think it no disgrace to be cattle-herds. They are very hospitable, and wait to assist the maidens of their parish, in their black splatterdashes, to quarter their beasts for the night, as they would wait for "doves with black feet." The priest is thought none the worse of, indeed, all the better, for being a good shot. The Tyrolese are not an illiterate people, and for centuries have held in reverence the works of the early masters of song. Oswald von Wolkenstein, the last of the German Minnesinger, is still remembered among the ruins of Vollenberg. Towards the close of the fourteenth century, Oswald and Hugo of Montfort, celebrated, in the mountains of the Tyrol, Nibelungen, Gudrun, Wolfram von Eschenbach and Walter von der Vogelweide, when they were forgotten on the plains of Germany. Oswald von Wolkenstein was the first German poet who made the acquaintance of Dante's "Hell," which he imitates in a rude and superficial manner however. The second volume has appeared of Prantl's "Geschichte der Logik in Abendlande." A geographical and statistical work by Adolf Uhde, bears the title "Die Länder am untern Rio bravo del Norte." Finally, we just note the title of an interesting work to the lover of Spanish literature: "Der Cid nach Spanischen Romanzen," by J. G. von Herder.

SINCE AMERICA has become the talk of the world, De Tocqueville's philosophic reflections on its Democracy have met with revived attention. A new edition of the celebrated work, translated in two volumes by Mr. Henry Reeve, is in rapid preparation by Messrs. Longman and Co.

MESSRS. A. AND C. BLACK, of Edinburgh, have in the press a new volume of sermons, by Dr. Guthrie, on the Epistle of St. James, entitled "The Religion of Life, Illustrated and Applied."

A BOOK about Dinners and Dinner-Parties is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

THE TIMES in a year from June, 1860 to June 1861, used 987,101 stamps at 1d. and 2,059,165 at 1½d.

MR. MASSEY will publish the fourth and concluding volume of his History of England during the Reign of George III., in the course of the ensuing spring.

The first instalment of Mr. John Foster's long announced revised and enlarged edition of his "Statesmen of the Commonwealth," we are promised in January in a Life of Sir John Eliot.

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY, a threepenny magazine, of Manchester origin, is announced for the New Year. Its conductors define "the principle of the new periodical as Free Thought and Free Speech conjoined with Christian Faith and Catholic Feeling."

MR. ADDERLEY will shortly publish a Letter to Mr. Disraeli on the Present Relations of England with the Colonies.

THE LATE KING OF PORTUGAL is said to have left some political essays written in a liberal and enlightened spirit, which it is intended to publish.

THE POST-OFFICE delivered nearly 71,000,000 newspapers last year, and 11,700,000 book-packets, being an increase over 1859 of 450,000 newspapers and 700,000 book-packets. The manufacture of postage-stamps in 1860 cost 31,438l.

THE COST OF BLUE-BOOKS.—In the session of 1860 the printing and paper for the reports, returns, and accounts laid before Parliament cost 50,198l.; for the bills under discussion, 8560l.; for the journals and "votes" recording the daily proceedings, 13,180l.; and for Acts of Parliament supplied annually to various public offices and functionaries, 3489l. In all, therefore, the sum of 75,427l. was spent in Parliamentary printing.

MR. L. BOOTH will have ready in a few days, the first part of his facsimile reprint of the first edition of Shakespeare, "the famous folio of 1623." The reprint will be completed in three half-guinea parts; the first comprising the whole of the comedies. Mr. Booth also intends to publish fac-similes of each play, printed separately, before the Folio of 1623 appeared.

ANOTHER SHILLING Monthly Magazine is announced for January—the *Planet*, to be published by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons. It is to be edited by Mr. Thomas McNicoll, late editor of the *London Quarterly*, and author of a volume of "Essays of English Literature," published in the summer by Mr. Pickering. Besides dealing with all the matters common to monthly magazines, the *Planet* will address itself to religious questions, "taking part in the controversy now waging between faith and scepticism." The promoters say they "will take their stand with the advocates of Christian faith, as interpreted by the orthodox Reformed Churches of Great Britain. The practical theology of Protestantism," they think, "may be left—with some crudeness and inconsistency, but a vast preponderance of good—to work out its important mission; but the Christian advocate in a literary sphere is called to special duty. He has to maintain the prestige and authority of Revelation in an age whose pride of science has led towards a degrading naturalism, and whose super-subtlety of learning threatens to create a universal Pyrrhonism. It behoves him, then, to prove that the weapons of Pascal are still effective against the assailants of revealed truth, and that the analogical shield of Butler, broad as the world whose features it exhibits, is ample to receive and able to repel all the arrows of philosophical scepticism, already turned and blunted by their frequent use."

MR. MURRAY states that he has sold of Dr. Livingstone's *Travels* 36,000 copies; of Fowell Buxton's *Life*, 18,000 copies; of Layard's *Travels*, 30,000 copies; of Stephenson's *Life*, 20,000 copies; of Smiles's *Self-Help*, 40,000 copies; and of poet Crabbe's *Life*, 18,000 copies.

TRANSLATIONS OF HOMER multiply; the other week we had to notice two versions of the "Odyssey," and now Messrs. Longman and Co. announce an "Iliad," done into English hexameters, by Mr. J. Henry Dart, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, who took the Newdigate prize in 1838, for a poem, "The Exile of St. Helena."

THE *Daily Review*, a recently established penny paper in Edinburgh, has reduced its price to one halfpenny. The *Scotsman* appears to be the favourite newspaper in the east of Scotland, and the other dailies have a hard struggle to live alongside it.

THERE will shortly be published a cheap edition of "The Necessary Existence of God," by Mr. William Gillespie—a work which has already gone through several editions, and has received the praise of Sir William Hamilton and Lord Brougham, and some eminent divines. The work is in refutation of the most famous of the arguments of the atheists. The late James Russel, Esq., of Arnotdale, near Falkirk, left a handsome sum of money to bring out "a good readable edition of the work, at a cheap price, for the working classes." Mr. Jack, Edinburgh, will be the publisher.

A LONDON RAG BRIGADE is about to be organised on the model of the shoe-blacks. Homeless and neglected boys are to be provided with trucks and weights and scales, and are to go from door to door asking for rags, and giving a printed memorandum with the weight and price filled in. The boys will then take their rags to a store-room, where they will be sorted and prepared for the wholesale dealers. The Rag Brigade, like the Shoe-black Brigade, will be dressed in uniform, and will be under proper control and care, morally and peculiarly.

ALL INTERESTED IN THE LITERATURE OF CHESS should procure a catalogue—*Bibliotheca Scaccariana*—which has just been issued by Messrs. Trübner and Co., of Paternoster-row. It contains the titles of about 700 works on Chess, which Messrs. Trübner and Co. wish to procure for a collector who is endeavouring to form a complete Chess Library and Catalogue. They will be ready to bargain for any of the 700 works named in their list, or to exchange them for duplicates of any works they may possess, or to buy any book or manuscript on Chess which is unknown to the collector who has given them this wide commission.

A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS is on the eve of publication, to be called "The Poetical Souvenir." The volume will contain original poems by A. Tennyson, P. J. Bailey (Festus), Charles Mackay, Eliza Cook, S. H. Bradbury (Quallon), Coventry Patmore, R. M. Milnes, M.P., and other well known writers.

THE *Week*, a record of Scottish Ecclesiastical news, "advocating generally the interests of the non-established Churches," will be commenced in Edinburgh in January, price twopence.

SINCE last week, when we referred to the new magazine, *London Society*, which is to appear on February 1, we have seen a list of subjects in preparation, both literary and artistic, which will be published immediately. The programme is sprightly and well varied, and the chief writers and artists being men and women of mark, we look for a result in accordance with the importance attached to the new enterprise. It certainly belongs to a class of publications of which we have as yet too few of genuine merit. In these hard-working days we require sharp, pure, "light literature," as a sort of social tonic, to enliven and refresh our daily life. *London Society* has struck out a line of its own, and with the talent and resources at its command, promises to become one of the most brilliant and delightful of our shilling magazines.

MR. SULLIVAN, the editor of the *Dublin Morning News*, has been cast in damages in the action for libel brought against him by Mr. Hardy, the Sheriff of Armagh. It will be remembered that Mr. Sullivan charged Mr. Hardy with selecting Protestants, to the exclusion of Catholics, as jurymen in the trials in which Orangemen were charged with the murder of Ribbonmen. It appears from the evidence that no Catholics were on the jury, but Mr. Hardy alleged that their exclusion was an accident and not the design of his choice.

STUBBS'S GAZETTE v. LLOYD'S NEWS.—*Stubbs's Gazette* no one ever saw in a news-vendor's window, nor on the table of a reading-room, yet it is said to have 20,000 subscribers at 30s. a-year. *Stubbs's Gazette* is circulated almost exclusively in counting-houses, and, although it prints 20,000 copies, its news is given as private and confidential. It is a trade organ, and records all warrants of attorney, cognovits, judges' orders, and bills of sale, and publishes fac-similes of the autographs of swindlers, and, when possible, their photographs. It is, in fact, a register of the doings of unfortunate, reckless, and swindling traders, against whom the well-to-do are willing to pay 30s. a year for warning and protection. The *Gazette* was commenced in Manchester by Mr. Stubbs, who was succeeded by his son, and the business growing on his hands, he came to London four years ago, and now keeps a staff of detectives at salaries from 150l. to 200l. a year, constantly at work searching out information. As a testimony of the caution with which this dangerous work is executed, Mr. Stubbs has had no more than some half dozen actions raised against him. A writer in *Lloyd's Weekly News*, for some reason or other, took offence at *Stubbs's Gazette*, and denounced it in an article, entitled "Daggers in the Dark," upon which Mr. Stubbs raised an action for libel, which was tried in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday, before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury. The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, said that the press of this country was certainly free; and, if it published anything questionable, and a remedy were sought in a civil or criminal action, it was for a jury to decide. The proprietor of a newspaper could not complain if comments were made on the conduct of his journal. The idea that the intelligence which Mr. Stubbs circulated was secret because it was limited to 20,000 subscribers was a farce. He could not see any objection to *Stubbs's Gazette*, if it were limited to the publication of what was directed to be registered by the Legislature, but he did not think that any person would be justified in publishing the names of those persons who had pawned articles, though that might be in some instances a guide to credit. He could not say that this system of spying might not lead to considerable mischief, and certainly it deserved no encouragement. But the only question for them was not as to the conduct of *Stubbs's Gazette*, but as to the spirit in which the paragraph in *Lloyd's News* had been written. Was it a fair comment on a public man? And here he would say, that in using the word "fair" it should be used with a large and liberal indulgence to the right of the public journals to comment on public men. Juries owed certainly very much of their freedom to the press, but juries were not independent because the press was free, but the press was free because juries were independent. They would therefore have to say whether this article had been written in a spirit of fair criticism; if so, they must find for Mr. Lloyd, and if not for Mr. Stubbs, with such damages as they thought fit. The jury retired, and in a quarter of an hour came into court with a verdict for Mr. Stubbs—damages one farthing.

GUSTAVE DORÉ'S DANTE.—Mr. Turner, the London agent to Messrs. Hachette and Co., writes again to explain that there has been no actual diminution in the price of this splendid work. The original price was 100 francs (4l.); but as it is "the custom of the foreign booksellers to convert the franc



into the English shilling, it was first advertised at 100s. or 5*l*. Being a book of mark, however, it soon met with a very brisk competition, and was advertised for 4*l*., after which I myself advertised it at its Paris price of 100 francs. Far from its not having obtained the cordial support of the public, the success of the work has far outstripped the most sanguine expectations, and has won for M. Doré, both at home and abroad, the most flattering appreciation and recognition of his great talents." Of course, neither Mr. Turner nor Messrs. Hachette are to blame for this custom of converting francs into shillings, but it seems to us a custom which had better be abolished as soon as possible: unless, indeed, they are prepared to perform the converse of the operation, and convert English shillings into francs for the benefit of their customers abroad.

THE LATE PROFESSOR QUEKETT'S library and collection of curiosities and instruments were sold off by Mr. Bullock, High Holborn, during three days last week. There were upwards of a thousand lots, consisting of books more useful than rare, and a host of odds and ends—antiquarian, scientific, and curious—brought together by one whose taste and knowledge were more than his money. The prices fetched were generally good, as many friends were there to contest for some memorial of the lamented Professor. Out of the lots sold we may mention the following: Professor Owen's Odontology, 2 vols., 4*l*. 10s.; Scientific Tracts, collected by Prof. Quekett, 9 vols., 2*l*. 12s. 6*d*.; a Microscope, by Benjamin Martin, made by command of George III., for one of his sons, 15*l*. 15s.; a Binnacle Compass, used by Captain Cook, 11s.; a 7 ft. 6 in. Newtonian Telescope, with 6 in. reflector, used by Sir Wm. Herschel, and by aid of which most of his discoveries were made, 11*l*. 11s.; a Loadstone of Benjamin Franklin's, 1*l*. 1s.; three Highland Claymores, 3*l*. 10s.; a large and rare piece of Jade stone, mounted with a handle as a battle axe, bought by Mr. Quekett for 4s. from a broker, 4*l*.; the head of a New Zealander, with the face finely tattooed, 5*l*. 5s.; an old Wedgewood Desert-Service, bought by Mr. Quekett for 3s. in Clare-market, 20s.; an inlaid Cabinet of foreign hard woods, 5*l*. 15s.; a model of an 80 gun English frigate, 6*l*. 16s. 6*d*.; and four of those leaden figures, said to have been cast at the Crusades, and found in the Thames, 2*l*s.

**UNITED STATES.**—Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne will commence a new romance in the *Atlantic Monthly*, in January.

MR. EDWIN FORREST has entered an action for libel against Mr. G. H. Parker, of the *Boston Courier*, for his criticisms on his theatrical performances.

MESSRS. GOULD AND LINCOLN, of Boston, have in preparation "Liberal Education," an introduction to study and life in an American college, by Mr. G. R. Bliss; the Ecclesiastical Law of Massachusetts, by Mr. Edward Buck, a Boston lawyer; the Music of the Bible, by the Rev. E. Hutchinson; and an Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1862, by Mr. D. A. Wells, which will be ready in March.

"THE LAST POLITICAL WRITINGS of General Nathaniel Lyon, U.S.A., with a Sketch of his Life and Military Services," is a volume published by Messrs. Rudd and Carleton of New York. Mr. Bancroft, the historian, writes to the editor: "I trust you will succeed in raising a memorial to your friend General Lyon, whose military services were beyond all praise; whose character, as you described to me, was beautifully earnest; and whose sad death reflects infinite honour on his own memory, and, I fear, shame on those who left him to fall a martyr to his duty, his patriotism, his zeal, and the disinterested natural self-sacrificing element of his character."

MR. H. ROWAN HELPER, the author of the out-and-out anti-slavery volume, "The Impending Crisis," which, endorsed by Mr. Seward, and circulated by the Republican party before their accession to power, did so much to alarm the South and force on secession, has been appointed United States Consul to Buenos Ayres.

**FRANCE.**—M. VICTOR HUGO'S "LES MISÉRABLES."—The Parisian correspondent of the *Boston (Mass.) Gazette* writes: "Heaven only knows, volumes only could tell, all the arts used in order to make the public read Mons. Victor Hugo's new novel with avidity. Every newspaper and every other organ of publicity have been engaged for several months past exciting public attention about this new novel. All sorts of rumours have been thrown into circulation to raise interest in the forthcoming book. I have endeavoured to winnow the truth from the puffs, and I have obtained these results: "Les Misérables" will be published the 13th day of next February, which is the anniversary of the publication of "Notre Dame de Paris," which appeared 13th February, 1831. Messrs. Lacroix and Co., of Brussels, are the publishers. They give the author 80,000 dols. in cash for possession of the copyright during twelve years; this sum of money gives them the right to all profits which may accrue from translations, dramatic adaptations, and, in fine, everything which can be drawn from the novel, except publication in a newspaper; if it be published in a newspaper, the publishers are to divide the price with the author, share and share alike. *Le Siècle* (the well-known Paris newspaper) offered 40,000 dols. for the right to publish the novel in its columns. The publisher wisely declined the proposal. Experience in publishing here has demonstrated the pernicious effect of this publication by piecemeal. I have heard from good authority the reason why Victor Hugo, who has excellent talents for novel writing, allowed this field of literature to lie fallow for thirty years. Mons. Renduel, a popular publisher in 1830, and the years which immediately succeeded this period of time, purchased from Mons. Hugo the right to publish all the novels he might write during the ensuing thirty years. Mons. Hugo had then written only "Bug Jargal" and "Hans d'Islande," novels which failed to command great success. The contract he entered into with Mons. Renduel reckoned the value of all the future novels by the sale of these two books; consequently Mons. Hugo's copyright revenue was a small sum of money. "Notre Dame" de Paris appeared, and edition after edition it was sold; it carried off in its impetuous current of popularity "Bug Jargal" and "Hans d'Islande." Mons. Renduel grew rich. He refused to alter the terms of the contract in any particular. Mons. Hugo determined he would write no other novels until the expiration of the thirty years for which his Shylock lord had bound him. These thirty years expire next February, and leave Mons. Hugo a free man. He has had this novel, *Les Misérables*, twenty years upon his desk, writing it whenever the humour was upon him. He tells his nearest friends he has poured his whole heart into it." [If M. Victor Hugo made the bargain with M. Renduel that whatever novel he should write during thirty years M. Renduel should publish, then "Les Misérables" is M. Renduel's; for, according to this statement, it has been the work of twenty years of M. Renduel's thirty.]

THE recently-discovered manuscripts of Voltaire's are said to include a comedy never performed in public, and a second part of "Candide."

**GERMANY.**—HERR SCHLOSSER ON THE GERMAN FLEET.—The *Ost-Deutsche Post* has the following: "The historian Schlosser has refused to give anything to the subscriptions which are being made for the construction of a German fleet. 'I have not,' he said, 'studied the history of nations and states for sixty years without learning that a fleet cannot be created by charitable donations.'"

## BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By the Edinburgh Subscription Library.

Colburn's United Service Magazine, 1844. Part III.

By Mr. Lionel Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

Jardine's Naturalists' Library, Original Edition, Vols. containing: Birds of Great Britain, Part II.; Swainson's Family of Fly-catchers.

By Mr. W. Brendon, Bookseller, Plymouth.

Kitto's Bible Readings: Morning Series, Vols. I. and IV.; Evening Series, Vols. I., III., and IV.

By Mr. T. Conolly, Bookseller, Galway.

De Yong's Tragedy of the Sicilian Vespers, published in Paris.

Chronicles of Galway.

History of Galway.

Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy. Vol. I.

Lowndes' Bibliographers' Manual.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

By Messrs. Parry and Co., Booksellers, Chester.

Vaughan's Sacred Poems. 1655.

Lloyd's Church Government. 1684.

Henry's Scripture Catechism. 1708.

Jones's Greek and Latin Grammar. 1815 or 1816.

Jones's Religious Directory. 1821.

Jones's Scripture Antiquities. 1821.

By Mr. W. J. Smith, Bookseller, 43, North-street, Brighton.

Croly's Sermons at the Foundling.

Menagiana, 4 vols.

Swan's Gesta Romanorum.

Blunt's Vestiges of Ancient Italy, 8vo.

Milman's History of Christianity, 3 vols.

Myers' (F.) Catholic Truths.

By Messrs. Walker and Co., 196, Strand.

Lambert's (Joseph) Observations on Rural Affairs in Ireland and Practical Treatise on Bogs.

Burroughs on converting Waste Land to Profit.

A Plain Answer to the Misrepresentations and Calumnies contained in the Cursory Remarks of a Near Observer by a more Accurate Observer, 2nd edit. 8vo. Stockdale, London, 1803.

## TRADE NEWS.

**PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.**—W. Hale, T. Roworth, and R. A. Jordan, Southport, Lancashire, stationers; as far as regards W. Hale and T. Roworth.

**BANKRUPTS.**—John Beadmoore, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, printer, Dec. 23, at ten, County Court, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Solicitor, Mr. Cheatle, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; official assignee, Mr. Dewes, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Frederick Roberts, Manchester, engraver, Dec. 24, at twelve, Bankrupts' Court, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, Shipman, and Seddon, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester.

George Dimond, Gosport, dealer in stationery, Dec. 28, at eleven, County Court, Portsmouth. Solicitor, Mr. Steening, Portsmouth; official assignee, Mr. Howard.

Richard Russell, late of Liverpool, lithographic printer, Dec. 27, at half-past twelve, Bankrupts' Court, Liverpool. Official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverpool.

Charles Edmund Meredith, Manchester, law stationer, Dec. 28, at eleven, Bankrupts' Court Manchester. Solicitor, Mr. Swan, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Hernaman, Manchester.

Joseph Palmer, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, printer, Dec. 30, at half-past eleven. Solicitor, Mr. Mote, Bucklersbury; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

**NOTICE OF SITTINGS FOR LAST EXAMINATION.**—Jan. 3, G. Minto and A. Pavitt, George-yard, Lombard-street, advertising agents.—Jan. 22, H. Walkinshaw, Birmingham, engraver.—Jan. 20, D. Alder, Cheltenham, stationer.

**DIVIDENDS.**—Jan. 3, T. S. G. Davidson, Westbourne-grove, Paddington, and elsewhere, bookseller.—Jan. 7, E. Goldschmidt and H. Boas, Nottingham, wholesale stationer.

MR. ROBERT BESLEY, the well-known type-founder, has been elected an alderman of London, in the room of the late Sir Peter Laurie.

THE 3971 bales of rags which arrived from Japan were offered for sale by auction at 11s. per cwt. The greater portion were, however, bought in at that price.

THE CHEDDAR MILLS, near Weston-super-Mare, have been recently sold by Messrs. Tanner Brothers to Messrs. Tanner and Budget, who are expected to commence business therein about the beginning of next year.

MESSRS. E. S. AND A. ROBINSON, of Bristol, have received, it is stated, 6418*l*. drawback on their stock of paper.

**EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).**—This company was incorporated in March 1860, and its proposed capital was 50,000*l*., in 5000 shares of 10*l*. each. The whole of this was subscribed previous to registration, and the works of the company, which have been steadily progressing for some time past in Radcliffe, are now rapidly nearing completion. The foundation of the first building was laid in August of last year, and the whole of the buildings, with a flooring area of 2½ acres, will be completed this year. The land leased by the company is nearly eight acres, with a guaranteed supply of water, for 999 years. The works are within 300 yards of the Radcliffe Goods Station, a little over seven miles from Manchester, and in the immediate neighbourhood of extensive coal mines. The company contemplates making fine printings and news paper. The machines, which are of the largest dimensions and on the most approved construction, when in full work, will turn out more than forty tons of paper per week.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### PAST SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY and WILKINSON sold off last week the late Dr. Banninell's collection of books and tracts illustrative of the times of Charles I., the Commonwealth, the Restoration and Charles II. Out of a large number of remarkable lots may be selected for mention the following:

Charles I. A collection of the pamphlets printed in the years 1641 (147), 1642 (289), 1643 (144), 1644 (40), 1645 (54), 1646 (56), 1647 (127), 1648 (112), 1649 (34), together upwards of one thousand pieces on the matters which agitated the State and the public mind during this very stormy period of English history, the whole sewed in drab coloured wrappers. 1641-9. 40*l*.

Charles I. Narrative of the Trial of the King, 1648—Original Papers as printed during the progress of the same—King Charles his Speech on the

Scaffold, 30 Jan. 1648—A Faithfull Subject's Sigh on the Universally-lamented Death of Charles I., in verse—A Sigh for an Afflicted Sovereign, 1649—Loyalties Sighs Expired by Philobasilus Politophilus for the deceased King and the distressed Kingdom, 1649—Two Elegies, the one on his late Majesty, the other on Lord Capel, 1649—A deep Groane fecht at the Funerall of Charles I., by D. H. K. [Dr. H. King, Bp. of Chichester] 1649, &c. illustrated with portraits and plates of the execution and trial. 12l.

Cromwell (O.) Declaration of the Lord Generall and his Councell of Officers, 1653—Speech, July 4. 1653—Declaration of the Parliament, folio, Proceedings of the Parliament, July 4, 1653, to Dec. 12, 1653, in 21 numbers—Proclamation by the Council nominating O. C. Lord Protector, a broadside, 16 Dec. 1653—Narrative and Cause of the manner of the Dissolution of the late Parliament, 1653. In one vol. 5l. 5s.

Henrietta Maria, &c. Discours du Bon et Loial Subjet de la Grande Bretagne a la Reyne de ce Pays touchant la Paix et affaires d'iceluy à la Gloire de Charles Premier. Paris, chez Meiters, 1648, 15l.

Charles I. A Series of the Proclamations issued by this Monarch, from the first announcing the decease of his Royal Father, 27 Mar. 1625 to the 5th May, 1633. Formerly in the collection of Narcissus Luttrell, Esq., the celebrated collector of fugitive ballads, poems, &c. in the seventeenth century, with his autograph, and a very useful index by H. Dyson. 81l.

Clarendon (Edward Hyde, Earl of) History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, with all the suppressed passages, 8 vols. Oxford, 1826—The Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon, with a continuation of his History of the Grand Rebellion, 3 vols. ib. 1827. 17l. 5s.

Cooper (An.) History of the English Civil Wars, in English Verse, containing a brief Account of all Fights, most Skirmishes, Stratagems and Sieges in England. 1662. 13l.

Leycester (John) the Civill Warres of England, briefly related, from his Majesties first setting up his Standard, 1641, to this present Personall hopefull Treaty. 1649. A volume which sold in Sykes's sale for 31l. 10s., and in Hollis's for 36l. 15s. 11l.

Collection of Tracts, printed between 1640 and 1645, in relation to Archbishop Laud. 10l. 10s.

Lilburn (J.) A Valuable and nearly Compleat Collection of Pamphlets, written or published by John Lilburne between 1638 and 1653, in 4 vols. 4l. 10s.

Lilly (W.) An Astrological Prediction of the Occurrences in England, part of the Years 1648-49-50. 1648. 12l. 5s.

Middleton (T.) Civitatis Amor. The Cities Love. An Entertainment by water at Chelsey and White-hall, at the joyfull receiving that Illustrious Hope of Great Britaine, Charles, to be created Prince of Wales, &c., together with the Order and Solemnity of his creation, &c. 1616. 3l. 8s.

Englands Comfort and Londons Joy, expressed in the Royall, Triumphant and Magnificent Entertainment of King Charles at his safe Returne from Scotland, by the Right Honourable Richard Gurney, Esquire, Lord Maior, with the Knights and Aldermen, Sheriffs and Companies of this famous City of London, with Verses, &c. 1641. 10l. 15s.

Lloyd (D.) Memoirs of the Lives, Actions, Sufferings and Death of those excellent Personages that suffered by Death, Sequestration, Decimation, &c. for the Protestant Religion and Allegiance, 1637 to 1666, with Life and Martyrdom of King Charles I. 9l. 10s.

Prayers. His Majesties Prayers which he used in time of his Sufferings, delivered to Doctor Juxon, Bishop of London, immediately before his Death, with his Speeches to his Children, viz. the Duke of Gloucester and the Lady Elizabeth, and a Letter from the Prince to the King his Father. Privately printed at London, Anno Dom. 1649. 3l. 5s.

Stirry (Thomas) A Rot amongst the Bishops, or a Terrible Tempest in the Sea of Canterbury, set forth in lively Emblems to please the judicious reader, woodcuts, printed in the year 1641. This is a rare poetical satire against Archbishop Laud. Sold in Bindley's sale for 13l. 8l.

Stratford. A very Complete Collection of Tracts relating to the Attainder, Tryal, and Execution of Thomas, Earl of Stratford. 9l. 15s.

Stuart Family. The True Effigies of our most illustrious Sovereigne Lord King Charles, Queene Mary, with the rest of the Royall Progenie; as a Compendium or abstract of their most famous Genealogies and Pedigrees, expressed in Prose and Verse, with the times and places of their Births. A fine copy of this rare volume. J. Sweeting, 1641. 99l.

The three day's sale realised 969l. 1s.

### BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

Apocok's Engineer's Pocket-Book for the year 1862. Fcp 8vo roan tuck, 6s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

ARMARD—The Tiger Slayer: a Tale of the Indian Desert. By Gustave Aimard. New edit. With Illustrations. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Ward and Lock

ALLADIN and the Wonderful Lamp. Coloured Illustrations. 4to bds 3s. Dean and Son

ALLAN—The Cost of a Coronet. A Romance of Modern Life. By J. M. Allan. 3 vols cr 8vo cl 3s 6d. T. C. Newby

ANDERSON—The Annals of the English Bible. By Christopher Anderson. New and Revised Edition, by his Nephew Hugh Anderson. 8vo cl 15s. Jackson, Walford, and Hodden

ANDERSON—Memorable Women of the Puritan Times. By the Rev. James Anderson. 2 vols cr 8vo cl 12s. Blackie and Son

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BALGARNIE—The Wreck of the Spä; or, God's Voice in the Storm: a Narrative and a Lesson. By the Rev. R. Balgarnie. 32mo swd 9d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

BRETTON'S Christmas Annual. Second Season. Edited by the Publisher. Illustrated. Royal 8vo swd 1s. S. O. Beeton

BLACKBURN—Birds Drawn from Nature. By Mrs. Hugh Blackburn. Folio bds 10s 6d. (Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh) Hamilton and Co

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